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S I R:

Transmitted herewith for filing is: ☒ a new application
[] a c-i-p application of S.N. _____ filed _____

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For: INTERLEAVING METHOD AND APPARATUS, DE-INTERLEAVING
METHOD AND APPARATUS, AND INTERLEAVING/DE-INTERLEAVING
SYSTEM AND APPARATUS

Enclosed are:

- ☒ 30 sheets of drawings. (Figs. 1-11, 12(a)-12(d), 13-30)
☒ Specification, including claims and abstract (71 pages)
☒ Declaration
☒ An assignment of the Invention to FUJITSU LIMITED
☒ A certified copy of Japanese Application No. 10-311512
☒ An associate power of attorney
[] A verified statement to establish small entity status under 37 CFR 1.9 and 37 CFR 1.27
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RATE	FEE
	\$380
x 9 =	\$
x 39 =	\$
x 130 =	\$
TOTAL	\$

OTHER THAN A SMALL ENTITY	
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	\$760
x 18 =	\$
x 78 =	\$ 234
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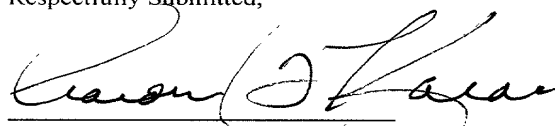
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SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

INTERLEAVING METHOD AND APPARATUS,
5 DE-INTERLEAVING METHOD AND APPARATUS, AND
INTERLEAVING/DE-INTERLEAVING SYSTEM AND APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(1) Field of the Invention

10 The present invention relates to an
interleaving method and a de-interleaving method, an
interleaving apparatus and a de-interleaving
apparatus, an interleaving/de-interleaving system,
and an interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus, which
15 can suitably rearrange a data array.

(2) Description of Related Art

In radio communications, there is a case where
data transmitted from a transmitter to a receiver is
affected by fading during transmission so that the
20 data is changed to erroneous data differing from
received contents.

As a technique dealing with fading, there are
interleaving and de-interleaving. Interleaving is a
technique of rearranging an order of data to be
25 transmitted, and outputting the data when the data is
transmitted from a transmitter, for example. On the
other hand, de-interleaving is a technique of

rearranging an order of the interleaved data transmitted from the transmitter back to an order before interleaved.

Interleaving is classified into block-
5 interleaving and random-interleaving.

Block interleaving is to regularly rearrange an array of data.

For example, data before block-interleaved are "D0, D1, D2, D3, ... and D383". Incidentally, the
10 data will be described as "0, 1, 2, 3, ... and 383", hereinafter.

These 384 (0-383) of data are assumed to be, as shown in FIG. 22, arranged in a matrix of 24 rows by 16 columns in a storing unit. When written, the
15 data is rearranged in order in the direction of rows, and read out from each column (A'-P') in order.

The data read out is rearranged into "000", "016", "032", "048", "064", "080", "096", "112", "128", "144", "160", "176", ... "351", "367", and "383". In
20 a sequence of interleaved data, data numbers having been spaced at mostly 15 of data are arranged such as "000", "016", "031" and so on.

When reading of the last data "368" in the column A' is completed in reading the data, the leading
25 data "001" in column B' is next read out. At the ending/beginning of other column, the data is read out in the similar manner. When the last data "383" is

read out, the leading data in column A' is next read out.

On the other hand, when the receiver receives block-interleaved data, the receiver rearranges the data in the order of the data before interleaved by performing the reverse processing.

The block-interleaved data is affected by fading during transmission while transmitted from the transmitter to the receiver, changed into contents different from the transmitted contents, and received with burst errors by the receiver. Assuming that burst errors generate in the data in column B' (001, 017, 033, 049, 065, 081, 097, 113, 129, 145, 161, 177, 193, 209, 225, 241, 257, 273, 289, 305, 321, 337, 353 and 369) shown in FIG. 22, for example.

The receiver de-interleaves the received data to rearrange the data in the order before interleaved in the transmitter (000, 001, 002, 003, 004, ... 381, 382 and 383).

The erroneous data continuously generated in the transmitted data is thereby regularly distributed. Namely, the erroneous data is spaced at every 15 data numbers so as to be distributed and arranged in the data (000-383).

The erroneous data is corrected by an error correcting function in consideration of a relation with the preceding/following data.

Accordingly, block interleaving/block de-interleaving facilitate correction of continuous errors by regularly distributing the errors, as above.

When burst errors generate in the leading data
 5 "001" in column B' to the data "130" in column C', for example, the erroneous data distributed in the de-interleaved data "0-383" might be continuously placed as "001" and "002". In such case, it possibly occurs that the errors cannot be corrected by the error
 10 correcting function.

On the other hand, random interleaving is to randomly rearrange an array of data.

FIG. 23 is a diagram illustrating random interleaving. As shown in FIG. 23, random
 15 interleaving is to rearrange the data by writing the data in the order of described numbers in a storing unit and reading the data in alphabetical order.

In the case where the data is randomly written in the storing unit in random interleaving, the data
 20 "0-383" is randomly written in a matrix of 24 rows by 16 columns in the storing unit, as shown in FIG. 24, for example.

If the data is read out in the order arranged in the row when read out from the storing unit, the
 25 data read out is rearranged in the order of "000", "255", "127", "063", "031", "015", "263", "240", "376", "251", "125", ..., "123", "061", "030" and "271".

The random-interleaved data are rearranged, not following the rule that the block-interleaved data is spaced at every 15 data numbers, when compared with the block-interleaved data.

5 When reading of the last data "232" in the first row is completed in reading the data, the leading data "116" in the second row is then read out. The reading of the ending/beginning of the data in other row is performed in the similar manner. When the last
10 data "271" is read out, the leading first row is next read out.

On the other hand, when the receiver receives the random-interleaved data, the data random-interleaved is rearranged in the order of the data
15 before random-interleaved in the reverse processing.

The random-interleaved data is affected by fading during transmission when transmitted from the transmitter to the receiver so as to be changed to contents different from the transmitted contents, and
20 received with burst errors by the receiver. Assuming that burst errors generate in the data in the second row (116, 314, 206, 103, 307, 153, 076, 038, 019, 009, 026, 130, 065, 288, 144 and 328) shown in FIG. 24, for example.

25 The receiver de-interleaves the received data to rearrange the data in the order before interleaved in the transmitter (000, 001, 002, 003, 004, ..., 381,

382 and 383).

The erroneous data (116, 314, 206, 103, 307, 153, 076, 038, 019, 009, 260, 130, 065, 288, 144 and 328) having continuously generated in the transmitted
 5 data is irregularly distributed in the data (000-383).

The erroneous data is corrected by the error correcting function in consideration with a relation with the preceding/following data.

Next, assuming that burst errors generate in
 10 the data (198, 099, 305, 152, 332, 166, 083, 041, 276, 197, 354, 177, 088, 300, 150 and 331) in the 14th row shown in FIG. 14.

The erroneous data is distributed in the data (000-383), but each erroneous data is placed in the
 15 neighboring positions to each other when rearranged into the state before random-interleaved.

Namely, "083" and "088", "150" and "152", "197" and "198", "300" and "305", and "331" and "332" in the erroneous data are distributed in totaling 384
 20 (000-383) of data, but the erroneous data is placed in the neighboring positions to each other, which cannot be possibly corrected by the error correcting function.

In such case, errors having generated in
 25 bursts are randomly distributed in random interleaving/random de-interleaving. However, positions of the distributed errors are locally close

to each other, which leads to deviation of the distribution.

Next, assuming that 65536 (256 x 256) of data are arranged in a matrix of 256 rows by 256 columns
5 in the storing unit.

When

$$i' = 129(i + j) \bmod 256 \dots (1)$$

$$j' = [P(\xi) \cdot (i + 1)] - 1 \bmod 256 \dots (2),$$

the data is written in the order of the i-th row and
10 the j-th column, and read out in the order of the i'-th row and the j'-th column.

In the above formulae (1) and (2), $\xi = (i + j) \bmod 8$, $P(0) = 17$, $P(1) = 37$, $P(2) = 19$, $P(3) = 29$,
15 $P(4) = 41$, $P(5) = 23$, $P(6) = 13$ and $P(7) = 7$ ($i, j, i', j' = 0, 1-8$).

The data is written in the storing unit in the order of the i-th row and the j-th column (the 1st column and the 1st row, the 1st row and the 2nd column, ..., the 1st row and the 256th column, the 2nd row and
20 the 1st column, ... and the 256th row and the 256th column), and read out in the order of the i'-th row and the j'-th column from the storing unit.

($X \bmod y$) represents a remainder generated when x is divided by y .

25 However, fabrication of an interleaving apparatus which reads according to the above formulae (1) and (2) is not easy since a manner of random

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generation is complicated.

Fabrication of a de-interleaving apparatus which de-interleaves the data interleaved in the above manner is also not easy.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In the light of the above problems, an object of the present invention is to prevent biased distribution of data by using relatively easy
10 interleaving in a simple structure.

The present invention therefore provides an interleaving method comprising the steps of arranging data to be transmitted in a matrix, and randomly rearranging at least either columns or rows of the data
15 and outputting the rearranged data in time series.

According to the interleaving method of this invention, data to be transmitted is rearranged by arranging the data to be transmitted in a matrix and randomly rearranging at least either columns or rows
20 thereof, and outputted in time series, by using relatively easy interleaving even if burst errors are generated in the data to be transmitted due to an effect of fading during transmission, thereby preventing biased distribution of the data which leads
25 to degradation of the transmission quality.

The present invention further provides a de-interleaving method comprising the steps of

arranging received data having been interleaved in a matrix, and randomly rearranging at least either columns or rows of the data, and outputting the data in time series, thereby outputting the received data
5 in the order before the received data was interleaved.

According to the de-interleaving method of this invention, received data having been interleaved is arranged in a matrix, at least either columns or rows thereof are randomly rearranged, and the data is
10 outputted in time series, by using relatively easy de-interleaving, thereby preventing biased distribution of error data which leads to degradation of the transmission quality.

The present invention still further provides
15 an interleaving apparatus for interleaving data to be transmitted comprising a first storing unit for storing data to be transmitted, and a first control unit for controlling the first storing unit so that the data to be transmitted is outputted from the first
20 storing unit with the data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix and at least either columns or rows of the data to be transmitted randomly rearranged.

According to the interleaving apparatus of this invention, the first control unit controls the
25 first storing unit to output the data to be transmitted from the first storing unit with the data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix and at least either

columns or rows thereof randomly rearranged, by using relatively easy interleaving in a simple structure, thereby preventing biased distribution of error data which leads to degradation of the transmission
5 quality.

The present invention still further provides a de-interleaving apparatus for de-interleaving received data comprising a second storing unit for storing the received data, and a second control unit
10 for controlling the second storing unit so that the received data is outputted from the second storing unit in a state before the received data was interleaved by arranging the received data in a matrix and randomly rearranging at least either columns or rows of the
15 received data.

According to the de-interleaving apparatus of this invention, the second control unit controls the second storing unit to output the received data from the second storing unit in a state before the received
20 data was interleaved by arranging the received data in a matrix and randomly rearranging at least either columns or rows thereof, by using relatively easy de-interleaving in a simple structure, thereby preventing biased distribution of error data which
25 leads to degradation of the transmission quality.

The present invention still further provides an interleaving/de-interleaving system comprising an

interleaving apparatus for interleaving data to be transmitted and a de-interleaving apparatus for receiving the transmitted data interleaved by the interleaving apparatus to de-interleave the transmitted data, wherein the interleaving apparatus outputs the data to be transmitted with the data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix and at least either columns or rows of the data to be transmitted randomly rearranged, and the de-interleaving apparatus outputs received data in a state before the transmitted data was interleaved by arranging the received data in a matrix and randomly rearranging at least either columns or rows of the received data.

According to the interleaving/de-interleaving system of this invention, the interleaving apparatus outputs the data to be transmitted with the data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix and at least either columns or rows thereof randomly rearranged, while the de-interleaving apparatus outputs received data in a state before interleaved by arranging the received data in a matrix and randomly rearranging at least either columns or rows thereof. It is thereby possible to prevent biased distribution of data relatively easily in a simple structure even if burst errors generate in interleaved data, which leads to prevention against degradation of the transmission quality.

The present invention still further provides an interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus for transmitting/receiving interleaved data to/from an opposite interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus comprising an interleaving apparatus for outputted data to be transmitted to the opposite interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus with the data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix, and at least either columns or rows of the data to be transmitted randomly rearranged, and a de-interleaving apparatus for outputting received data interleaved in the opposite interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus in a state before the received data was interleaved by arranging the received data in a matrix, and randomly rearranging at least either columns or rows of the received data.

According to the interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus of this invention, the interleaving apparatus and the de-interleaving apparatus randomly rearrange data to be transmitted and randomly rearrange received data, thereby preventing degradation of the transmission quality of the transmitted data and received data.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing an aspect of an interleaving apparatus according to this

invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an aspect of a de-interleaving apparatus according to this invention;

5 FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing an aspect of an interleaving/de-interleaving system according to this invention;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing an aspect of an interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus
10 according to this invention;

FIG. 5 is a block diagram showing a structure of an MS according to a first embodiment of this invention;

FIGS. 6 through 8 are diagrams for
15 illustrating interleaving performed in an interleaving unit according to the first embodiment of this invention;

FIG. 9 is a diagram showing data interleaved by the interleaving unit according to the first
20 embodiment of this invention;

FIG. 10 is a block diagram showing an interleaving apparatus according to the first embodiment of this invention;

FIG. 11 is a block diagram showing a detailed
25 structure of a first RAM read processing unit according to the first embodiment of this invention;

FIGS. 12(a) through 12 (d) are time charts for

illustrating a schematic operation of a shift register in a one row generating circuit according to the first embodiment of this invention;

FIG. 13 is a block diagram showing a de-interleaving apparatus according to the first
5 embodiment of this invention;

FIG. 14 is a block diagram showing a structure of a de-interleaving unit according to a first modification of the first embodiment of this
10 invention;

FIG. 15 is a diagram showing values outputted from an A column generating circuit, a one row generating circuit and an adder according to the first modification of the first embodiment of this
15 invention;

FIG. 16 is a block diagram showing a structure of an interleaving unit according to the first modification of the first embodiment of this invention;

FIG. 17 is a block diagram showing a de-interleaving unit according to a second embodiment of this invention;
20

FIG. 18 is a block diagram showing an interleaving apparatus according to the second
25 embodiment of this invention;

FIG. 19 is a block diagram showing an error correction encoding unit having an interleaving

function according to another embodiment of this invention;

FIG. 20 is a block diagram showing an error correction decoding unit having an interleaving function and a de-interleaving function according to another embodiment of this invention;

FIG. 21 is a block diagram showing an interleaving unit according to still another embodiment of this invention;

FIG. 22 is a diagram for illustrating block interleaving;

FIGS. 23 and 24 are diagrams for illustrating random interleaving; and

FIG. 25 through 32 are diagrams for illustrating interleaving $(24[4[2 \times 2] \times 6[3 \times 2]] \times 16[4[2 \times 2] \times 4[2 \times 2]])$.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

(a) Description of Aspects of the Invention

Hereinafter, description will be made of aspects of the present invention with reference to the drawings.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing an aspect of an interleaving apparatus according to this invention. In FIG. 1, an interleaving apparatus 1 interleaves data to be transmitted, which has a first storing unit 2 for storing the data to be transmitted,

and a first control unit 3 for controlling the first storing unit 2 to output the data to be transmitted from the first storing unit 2 with the data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix and at least either columns or rows thereof randomly rearranged. Incidentally, data to be transmitted (D000-D383) shown in FIG. 1 is merely an example.

Accordingly, in the interleaving apparatus 1, the first control unit 3 controls the first storing unit 2 to output the data to be transmitted from the first storing unit 2 with the data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix and at least either columns or rows thereof randomly rearranged, by using relatively easy interleaving in a simple structure, thereby preventing biased distribution of error data which leads to degradation of the transmission quality.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an aspect of a de-interleaving apparatus according to this invention. In FIG. 2, a de-interleaving apparatus 4 de-interleaves received data. The de-interleaving apparatus 4 has a second storing unit 5 for storing the received data, and a second control unit 6 for controlling the second storing unit 5 to output the received data in a state before the received data was interleaved from the second storing unit 5 by arranging the received data in a matrix, and randomly rearranging at least either columns or rows thereof.

Incidentally, received data (D000-D383) shown in FIG. 2 is merely an example.

Accordingly, in the de-interleaving apparatus 4, the second control unit 6 controls the second storing unit 5 to output the received data in a state before interleaved from the second storing unit 5 by arranging the received data in a matrix and randomly rearranging at least either columns or rows of thereof, by using relatively easy de-interleaving in a simple structure, thereby preventing biased distribution of error data which leads to degradation of the transmission quality.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing an aspect of an interleaving/de-interleaving system according to this invention. In FIG. 3, an interleaving/de-interleaving system 7 has an interleaving apparatus 1 for interleaving data to be transmitted, and a de-interleaving apparatus 4 for receiving the transmitted data interleaved in the interleaving apparatus 1 to de-interleave the data, wherein the interleaving apparatus 1 outputs the data to be transmitted with the data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix, and at least either columns or rows thereof randomly rearranged, and the de-interleaving apparatus 4 outputs received data in a state before the transmitted data was interleaved by arranging the received data in a matrix, and randomly rearranging

at least either columns or rows thereof.

Accordingly, in the interleaving/de-interleaving system 7, the interleaving apparatus 1 outputs the data to be transmitted with the data to
5 be transmitted arranged in a matrix, and at least either columns or rows thereof randomly rearranged, whereas the de-interleaving apparatus 4 outputs the received data in a state before the transmitted data was interleaved by arranging the received data in a
10 matrix, and randomly rearranging at least either columns or rows thereof, thereby preventing biased distribution of data which leads to degradation of the transmission quality, relatively readily, in a simple structure even when burst errors generate in the
15 interleaved data.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing an aspect of an interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus according to this invention. In FIG. 4, an interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus 8A
20 transmits/receives interleaved data to/from an opposite interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus 8B. The interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus 8A has an interleaving apparatus 1 for outputting data to be transmitted to the opposite interleaving/de-
25 interleaving apparatus 8B with the data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix, and at least either columns or rows thereof randomly rearranged, and a

de-interleaving apparatus 4 for outputting received data having been interleaved in the opposite interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus 8B in a state before the received data was interleaved by arranging
5 the received data in a matrix, and randomly rearranging at least either columns or rows thereof.

Accordingly, in the interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus 8A or 8B, the interleaving apparatus 1 and the de-interleaving apparatus 4
10 randomly rearrange data to be transmitted, and randomly rearrange an array of received data, thereby preventing degradation of the transmission quality of the data to be transmitted and the received data.

(b) Description of Embodiments of the Invention

15 Hereinafter, embodiments of this invention will be described with reference to the drawings.

(b1) Description of a First Embodiment

A first embodiment will be described by way of an example in which a mobile station and a base station carry out CDMA (Code Division Multiple
20 Access) connection using a spread spectrum technique in a portable telephone system.

The following description will be made in the case where signals are transmitted/received between
25 each mobile station (MS) and the base station (BS).

FIG. 5 is a block diagram showing a structure of an MS according to the first embodiment. As shown

in FIG. 5, the MS 50 comprises a receiver 50-a, a de-spreader 50-b, a data extracting unit 50-c, a de-interleaving unit 50-d, an error correction decoding unit 50-e, an error detecting unit 50-f, a CPU 50-g, an error detection encoding unit 50-h, an error correction encoding unit 50-i, an interleaving unit 50-j, a signal assembling unit 50-k, a spreader 50-l, a transmitter 50-m, a duplexer 50-n and an antenna 50-p.

10 The receiver 50-a modifies a signal received via the antenna 50-p and the duplexer 50-n into a signal easily processable by the de-spreader 50-l.

For example, the receiver 50-a not only down-converts a signal (radio frequency received signal: RF signal) received via the antenna 50-p and the duplexer 50-n into an intermediate frequency signal (IF signal) to separate the signal into I channel components and Q channel components, but also converts each of the components (I channel components and Q channel components) from analog to digital to generate a digital signal.

Next, the de-spreader 50-b separates a desired signal from a digital signal sent from the receiver 50-a using a de-spreading code. The data extracting unit 50-c extracts data from the signal separated by the de-spreader 50-b.

The error correction decoding unit 50-e

decodes data de-interleaved by the de-interleaving unit 50-d, and corrects an error included in the data using an error correcting code. For example, an error is corrected using a parity check bit added when data (main signal) is transmitted, and the parity check bit is deleted in decoding and correcting.

The error detecting unit 50-f detects an error detecting bit added when the data (main signal) is transmitted on the basis of a bit structure of the error detecting bit previously set. Information or data about an error or the like detected by the error detecting unit 50-f is notified the CPU 50-f.

The error detection encoding unit 50-h encodes the error detecting bit to be used to detect an error and adds the error detecting bit to data sent from the CPU 50-g. The error correction encoding unit 50-i adds the error correcting code, which is to be used for error correction, to the data sent from the error detection encoding unit 50-h.

The signal assembling unit 50-k assembles interleaved data to form a signal format suited for transmission. The spreader 50-l converts a signal sent from the signal assembling unit 50-k into a spread signal using a predetermined spreading code.

The transmitter 50-m modifies a signal sent from the spreader 50-l into a signal to be transmitted.

For example, the transmitter 50-m converts each component (I channel or Q channel) of a digital signal sent from the spreader 50-l into an analog signal in digital/analog conversion. The transmitter 50-m up-converts an intermediate frequency signal (IF signal) into a radio frequency signal (RF signal) after orthogonal-modulating the signal into an orthogonal-modulated signal.

The radio frequency signal is transmitted to the outside via the duplexer 50-n and the antenna 50-p.

The interleaving unit (interleaving apparatus) 50-j interleaves data to be transmitted.

In concrete, the interleaving unit 50-j arranges data to be transmitted in a matrix, randomly rearranges rows and columns of the data, and outputs the rearranged data in time series.

Assuming that a series of data to be transmitted consists of 384 (000-383) of data.

The data (000-383) is, as shown in FIG. 6, arranged in a matrix (16 columns by 24 rows), after that, columns of the data are rearranged, as shown in FIG. 7. As shown in FIG. 6, the columns (A to P) are arranged in alphabetical order, but the data is rearranged in the order of A, P, J, ... and so on by rearranging the columns of the data, as shown in FIG. 7.

After that, the rows of the data (000-383) are rearranged, as shown in FIG. 8. As shown in FIG. 7, the rows (1-24) are arranged in the order numbered, but the rows are rearranged in the order of 1, 16, 19, 10, 17, ... and so on by the rearranging the rows, as shown in FIG. 8.

The data arranged in a matrix as shown in FIG. 8 is read out in order column by column, beginning with "000" in column A, whereby the order in which the data has been arranged is randomly rearranged. Namely, the read data is irregularly rearranged, as shown in FIG. 9.

FIG. 10 is a block diagram showing the interleaving apparatus 50-j according to the first embodiment of this invention. As shown in FIG. 10, the interleaving apparatus 50-j comprises an interleaving RAM (Random Access Memory) 51 and a control processing unit 52.

The interleaving RAM (first storing unit) (hereinafter referred as "first RAM 51") stores data to be transmitted.

The control processing unit (first control unit) 52 (hereinafter referred as "first control processing unit") controls the first RAM 51 so that the data to be transmitted is transmitted from the first RAM 51 with the data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix and rows or columns thereof randomly

rearranged.

To this end, the first control processing unit 52 comprises a write processing unit 60 (hereinafter referred as "first write processing unit") and a read processing unit 70 (hereinafter referred as "first read processing unit 70").

The first write processing unit 60 performs a control to write data in the first RAM 51, which outputs an address and an enable signal (not shown). The first writing processing unit 60 writes signals sent from the error correction encoding unit 50-i in order of addresses.

To this end, the first write processing unit 60 comprises a counter 61, as shown in FIG. 10. The counter 61 generates count values from "0" to "383". The counter 61 counts up the value in ascending order, and again counts from "0" when the count value reaches the maximum value.

Each of the count values (0-383) is used as an address for input data. The first data "000", for example, is stored in the 0th address with a count value "0" outputted from the counter 61 as an address. The 107th data is stored in the 106th address with a count value "106" as an address.

The read processing unit (first read processing unit) 70 generates an address used to read the data to be transmitted from the first RAM 51 with

the data to be transmitted stored in the first RAM 51 arranged in a matrix and columns and rows thereof randomly rearranged, so as to read the data.

5 The first read processing unit 70 reads the data (refer to FIG. 6) having been arranged in a matrix and held in the first RAM 51 from the first RAM 51 in a data array shown in FIG. 9.

To this end, the first read processing unit 70 comprises an A column generating circuit 71, a one
10 row generating circuit 72 and an adder 73.

The A column generating circuit (column number generating unit) 71 randomly generates a column number, which generates any one of 24 numbers (a multiplex of 16 or 000 among 000-383) in column
15 A shown in FIG. 8. The A column generating circuit 71 generates 24 numbers in column A within one cycle, then is reset when completing generation of 24 numbers and shifting to the next cycle, and again outputs 24 numbers in column A. Additionally, the
20 A column generating circuit 71 outputs a carry pulse to the one row generating unit 72 when the cycle is changed.

The one row generating unit (row number generating unit) 72 generates a row number, which
25 generates any one of 16 numbers (000-015) in one row shown in FIG. 8. The one row generating unit 72 randomly changes row numbers to be outputted each

time all 24 column numbers in column A are outputted (in each cycle of the A column generating circuit 71). When the one row generating circuit 72 completes generation of 16 numbers (000-015), the one row generating circuit 72 is reset, thereby again outputting 16 numbers in one row.

The adder 73 outputs a value obtained by adding numbers outputted from the A column generating circuit 71 and the one row generating circuit 72 as a read address for the first RAM 51.

Table 1 below shows an example of data outputted from the A column generating circuit 71, the one row generating circuit 72 and the adder 73.

[table 1]

15

Example of output data

	t1	t2	t3	...	t22	t23	t24	t25	t26	t27	...	t46	t47
Output of A column generating circuit	000	240	288	...	112	304	368	000	240	288	...	112	304
Output of one row generating circuit	000	000	000	...	000	000	000	015	015	015	...	015	015
Output of adder	000	240	288	...	112	304	368	015	255	303	...	127	319

As shown in Table 1 above, during timings t1 to t24, the A column generating circuit 71 outputs a different column number at each timing, whereas the one row generating circuit 72 outputs the same row number. At a timing t25 when 24 numbers having been outputted from the A column generating circuit 72

20

have taken a round, the one row generating circuit 72 outputs the next number. While numbers sent from the A column generating circuit 71 are taking a round (one cycle), the same number is outputted from the one row generating circuit 72. Only after numbers for 24 cycles are outputted from the A column generating circuit 71, the one row generating circuit 72 completes outputting of numbers (16 numbers from 000 to 015) for one cycle.

Although numbers or the like outputted from the circuits 71 and 72, and the adder 73 after a timing t47 in Table 1 above, the A column generating circuit 71 outputs 24 numbers in a cycle, whereas the one row generating circuit 72 outputs the same number in the same cycle, and outputs a different number each time the cycle is changed.

When attention is given to a timing t26 in Table 1 above, a value (read address) outputted from the adder 73 is a sum of "240" outputted from the A column generating circuit 71 and "015" outputted from the one row generating circuit 72.

FIG. 11 is a diagram showing a detailed structure of the first read processing unit 70 according to the first embodiment of this invention. The first read processing unit 70 shown in FIG. 11 comprises the A column generating circuit 71, the one row generating circuit 72, the adder 73 and an AND

circuit 74.

The A column generating circuit 71 comprises, as shown in FIG. 11, an EX-OR (exclusive OR) circuit (hereinafter referred merely as "EX-OR") 75-a, a shift register 75-b, a setting control unit 75-c, a first selecting circuit 71-a, a second selecting circuit 71-b, a third selecting circuit 71-c and an AND circuit 71-d. The A column generating circuit 71 generates 24 numbers (refer to FIG. 8) in column A using data of 9 bits.

The shift register 75-b holds data of 9 bits, which comprises flip-flops (hereinafter referred as "FF") 75-b1 through 75-b9.

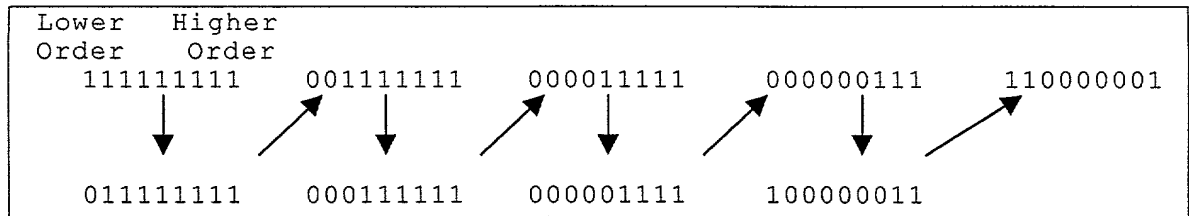
The FFs 75-b1 through 75-b9 each holds a bit of "1 (High)" when activated under a control of the setting control unit 75-c performing a control when the apparatus is activated.

Data held in the shift register 75-b is successively shifted according to a clock (CLK). Bits outputted from the FF 75-b9 and the FF 75-b6 undergo an exclusive-OR operation in the EX-OR 75-a, then a resulting bit is held as a lower bit in the FF 75-b1.

Table 2 below shows an example of transition of a bit structure held in the shift register 75-b.

[Table 2]

Example of transition of a bit structure



The first to third selecting circuits 71-a through 71-c and the AND circuit 71-d monitor data of 9 bits outputted from the A column generating circuit 71.

The first selecting circuit 71-a determines whether or not a numerical value represented by data (binary number) of 9 bits corresponds to a multiple of 16 and 0 as decimal numbers. In concrete, the first selecting circuit 71-a determines whether or not lower 4 bits among 9 bits are all "0". When the lower 4 bits are all "0", the first selecting circuit 71-a outputs a pulse (described as "pulse when YES" in FIG. 11).

The second selecting circuit 71-b determines whether or not a numerical value represented by data (binary number) of 9 bits is any numerical value among 0 to 368 as decimal numbers.

The third selecting circuit 71-b determines whether or not the 9 bits are all "1 (High)". When the 9 bits are all "1", the third selecting circuit 71-b outputs a pulse (carry pulse) (described as "pulse when YES" in FIG. 11).

Next, the one row generating circuit 72 shown in FIG. 11 comprises, similarly to the A column generating circuit 71, an EX-OR 75-a, a shift register 75-b and a setting control unit 75-c. In addition, the one row generating circuit 72 comprises a fourth selecting circuit 72-a and a switch (SW) 72-b.

The switch 72-b performs a control to send a clock (CLK) signal to the shift register 75-b according to a pulse outputted from the third selecting circuit 71-c or the fourth selecting circuit 72-a. When receiving a pulse signal from the third selecting circuit 71-c, the switch 72-b sends a clock signal to the shift register 75-b (ON control). When receiving a pulse signal from the fourth selecting circuit 72-a, the switch 72-b prevents a clock signal from passing therethrough (OFF control).

The fourth selecting circuit 72-a determines whether or not a numerical value represented by data (binary number) of 9 bits corresponds to any one of 0 to 15 as decimal numbers. In concrete, the fourth selecting circuit 72-a determines whether or not bits higher than lower 5 bits among the 9 bits include "1". When the bits higher than the lower 5 bits do not include "1", the fourth selecting circuit 72-a outputs a pulse signal (described as "pulse when YES"

in FIG. 11).

FIGS. 12(a) through 12(d) are time charts for illustrating a schematic operation of the shift register 75-b in the one row generating circuit 72.

5 FIG. 12(a) shows a timing at which a pulse signal is outputted from the third selecting circuit 71-c. FIG. 12(b) shows a timing at which a pulse signal is outputted from the fourth selecting circuit 72-a. FIG. 12(c) shows a timing at which a clock signal is
10 outputted from the switch 72-b. FIG. 12(d) is a time chart showing transition timings for data held in the shift register 75-b.

As shown in FIG. 12(a), when a pulse signal is outputted from the third selecting circuit 71-c
15 at a timing T1, the switch 72-b sends a clock signal to the shift register 75-b in ON control [refer to FIG. 12(c)]. Each time the shift register 75-b receives a clock via the switch 72-b, the shift register 75-b shifts the data to change the data
20 structure of 9 bits held therein [described as "points of change of data" in FIG. 12(d)].

On the other hand, as shown in FIG. 12(b), when a pulse signal is outputted from the fourth selecting circuit 72-a at a timing T2, the switch 72-b changes
25 its state from where the switch 72-b sends a clock signal before the timing T2 to where the switch 72-b does not send a clock signal to the shift register

75-b [refer to FIG. 12(c)], so that the shift register 75-b does not shift the data but keeps the preceding state (does not change the data).

After that, when a pulse signal is outputted
 5 from the third selecting circuit 71-c at a timing T3, the shift register 75-b shifts the data to change the bit structure in a similar way to the above.

The AND circuit shown in FIG. 11 performs a control to output an enable signal to be used to read
 10 data stored in an address outputted from the adder 73. When values (numbers) outputted from the A column generating circuit 71 and the one row generating circuit 72 are predetermined values, respectively, the AND circuit 74 outputs an enable
 15 signal.

In concrete, when a value sent from the A column generating circuit 71 to the adder 73 corresponds to a multiple of "16" (decimal number) and any one of "0 to 368 (decimal numbers)", the first
 20 selecting circuit 71-a and the second selecting circuits 71-b output pulse signals to the AND circuit 71-d, and the AND circuit 71-d outputs a pulse signal to the AND circuit 74.

When a value sent from the one row generating
 25 circuit 72 to the adder 73 corresponds to any one of "0 to 15 (decimal numbers)", the fourth selecting circuit 72-a outputs a pulse signal to the AND circuit

74.

The AND circuit 74 outputs an enable signal to the first RAM 51 when receiving pulse signals from the AND circuit 71-d and the fourth selecting circuit
5 72-a.

For example, "255" outputted from the adder 73 to the first RAM 51 at a timing t26 in the foregoing Table 1 is used as an effective read address by that an enable signal is outputted from the AND circuit
10 74 to the first RAM 51 on the basis of pulse signals outputted from the AND circuit 71-d and the fourth selecting circuit 72-a, whereby the data stored at an address "255" is read out.

The A column generating circuit 71 and the one
15 row generating circuit 72 shown in FIG. 10 are reset. However, in the structure shown in FIG. 11, the A column generating circuit 71 and the one row generating circuit 72 are not reset every cycle. Namely, the bit structure of the shift register 75-b
20 becomes all "1" when a predetermined time is elapsed.

The de-interleaving unit (de-interleaving apparatus) 50-d shown in FIG. 5 de-interleaves received data.

In concrete, the de-interleaving unit 50-d
25 arranges received data having been interleaved in a matrix, randomly rearranges at least either columns or rows of the data, and outputs the data in time

series, thereby outputting the received data in the order before the received data was interleaved.

In the case of the 384 of data (000-383) (refer to FIG. 9) interleaved by an interleaving unit 50-j in an another apparatus and sent from the another apparatus, the received data (000-383) is rearranged in the order before the received data was interleaved.

FIG. 13 is a block diagram showing the de-interleaving apparatus 50-d according to the first embodiment of this invention. As shown in FIG. 13, the de-interleaving apparatus 50-d comprises an interleaving RAM 53 and a control processing unit 54.

The interleaving RAM (second storing unit) 53 (hereinafter referred as "second RAM 53") stores received data.

The control processing unit (second control unit) 54 (hereinafter referred as "second control processing unit 54") controls the second RAM 53 so that the received data is outputted from the second RAM 53 in a state before the received data was interleaved by arranging the received data in a matrix and randomly rearranging columns and rows thereof.

To this end, the second control processing unit 54 comprises a write processing unit 60-1 (hereinafter referred as "second write processing

unit 60-1") and a read processing unit (hereinafter referred as "second read processing unit 70-1").

The write processing unit (second write processing unit) 60-1 generates an address used to write the received data in the second RAM 53 in a state before the received data was interleaved by arranging the received data in a matrix and randomly rearranging columns and rows thereof, thereby writing the received data.

For example, the write processing unit 60-1 performs a data writing control so that received data having been interleaved (refer to FIG. 9) is stored in the second RAM 53 in a state of the matrix shown in FIG. 6 by rearranging columns and rows thereof.

To this end, the second write processing unit 60-1 comprises, as shown in FIG. 13, an A column generating circuit 71, a one row generating circuit 72 and an adder 73.

The second write processing unit 60-1 comprising the A column generating circuit 71, the one row generating circuit and the adder 73 may, as shown in FIG. 11, also comprises an EX-OR 75-a, a shift register 75-b, a setting control unit 75-c, a first selecting circuit 71-a, a second selecting circuit 71-b, a third selecting circuit 71-c, an AND circuit 71-d, a fourth selecting circuit 72-a and a

switch (SW) 72-b, similarly to the above read processing unit 70. In the de-interleaving unit 50-d so structured, a number outputted from the adder 73 shown in FIG. 13 is used as a write address, as shown in FIG. 13.

The second read processing unit 70-1 shown in FIG. 13 reads data from the second RAM 53, outputs an address and an enable signal (not shown), and comprises a counter 61, as shown in FIG. 13.

Data read out from the second RAM 53 on the basis of a count value "0-383" which is sent from the counter 61 in the second read processing unit 70-1 is read out in numerical order as "000", "001", "002", "003", ..., "150", ..., "250", ..., "382" and "383".

Since the MS 50 comprises the interleaving unit 50-j and the de-interleaving unit 50-d, the MS 50 has a function as an interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus which transmits/receives interleaved data to/from an opposite interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus.

The BS performing CDMA communication with the MS 50 transmits/receives data to/from the MS 50.

Now, the following description will be made by way of an example where interleaved data spread using the same spreading code is transmitted between the MS 50 and the BS in CDMA communication, and received data de-spread using the same de-spreading

code is de-interleaved.

The BS 100 comprises, as shown in FIG. 5, a receiver 50-a, a de-spreader 50-b, a data extracting unit 50-c, a de-interleaving unit (de-interleaving apparatus) 50-d, an error correction decoding unit 50-e, an error detecting unit 50-f, a CPU 50-g, an error detection encoding unit 50-h, an error correction encoding unit 50-i, an interleaving unit (interleaving apparatus) 50-j, a signal assembling unit 50-k, a spreader 50-l, a transmitter 50-m, a duplexer 50-n and an antenna 50-p, similarly to the foregoing MS 50.

Meanwhile, when CDMA communication uses a plurality of spreading codes, the BS 100 may be provided with the de-spreader 50-b and the spreader 50-l for each spreading code. Additionally, in order to process received data and data to be transmitted for each spreading code, the BS 100 may be provided with the data extracting unit 50-c, the de-interleaving unit 50-d, the error correction decoding unit 50-e, the error detecting unit 50-f, the error detection encoding unit 50-h, the error correction encoding unit 50-j, the interleaving unit 50-h and the signal assembling unit 50-k.

According to the MS 50 and the BS 100 each with the above structure according to the first embodiment, when the MS 50 transmits data to the BS 100, the MS

50 randomly rearranges columns and rows of data to which an error correcting code is added in the error correction encoding unit 50-i by the interleaving unit 50-j, and outputs the data in a state as shown in FIG. 9 to the signal assembling unit 50-k.

The interleaved data is assembled into a predetermined transmit data length by the signal assembling unit 50-k, then spread using a predetermined spreading code by the spreader 50-l.

10 The spread interleaved data (digital signal) is converted or the like into an RF signal by the transmitter 50-m, then transmitted to the outside via the duplexer 50-n and the antenna 50-p.

On the other hand, when the BS 100 receives

15 the RF signal transmitted from the MS 50 via the antenna 50-p and the duplexer 50-n, the receiver 50-a converts or the like the RF signal into a digital signal, and the de-spreader 50-b de-spreads the signal using a predetermined de-spreading code.

20 After that, the data extracting unit 50-c extracts data having been interleaved by the interleaving unit 50-j in the MS 50, and the de-interleaving unit 50-d randomly rearranges columns and rows of the interleaved data to arrange the data in the order of

25 before the interleaved data was interleaved, and sends the data to the error correction decoding unit 50-e.

The error correction decoding unit 50-e corrects a correctable error using an error correction code, and notifies of information on the error detected by the error detecting unit 50-f the CPU 50-g.

A processing on data to be transmitted from the BS 100 to the MS 50 is similar to the above, detailed description of which is omitted here.

According to the MS 50 and the BS 100 according to the first embodiment of this invention, even if data transmitted, for example, from the MS 50 to the BS 100 is affected by fading during transmission so that an error generates, the MS 50 on the transmitting side rearranges the data using relatively easy interleaving in a simple structure when transmitting the data so that distribution of the data is not biased, and transmits the data, and the BS 100 on the receiving side makes distribution of the error data be without bias using relatively easy de-interleaving in a simple structure when receiving the interleaved data, thereby preventing degradation of the transmission quality.

(b1-1) Description of a First Modification of the First Embodiment

Next, a first modification of the first embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 5. An MS 50-1 and a BS 100-1 according to the first

modification of the first embodiment has similar functions to the MS 50 and the BS 100 according to the first embodiment. In contrast to the de-interleaving unit 50-d according to the first
 5 embodiment which randomly generates an address when received data is written in the second RAM 53, a de-interleaving unit according to the first modification of the first embodiment randomly generates an address used to read the data.

10 In the description of the first modification of the first embodiment, like reference characters designate like or corresponding parts in the first embodiment.

FIG. 14 is a diagram showing a structure of
 15 a de-interleaving unit 50-d1 according to the first modification of the first embodiment of this invention. As shown in FIG. 14, the de-interleaving unit 50-d1 comprises a second RAM 53-1 and a control processing unit 54-1.

20 The second RAM 53-1 stores received data, similarly to the second RAM 53.

The control processing unit (second control unit) 54-1 performs a control on the second RAM 53-1 so that received data is outputted from the second
 25 RAM 53-1 in a state before the received data was interleaved by arranging the received data in a matrix and randomly rearranging columns and rows

thereof, in a similar way to the second control processing unit 54 according to the first embodiment.

To this end, the control processing unit 54-1 comprises, as shown in FIG. 14, a write processing unit 60-2 (hereinafter referred as "third write processing unit 60-2") and a read processing unit 70-2 (hereinafter referred as "third read processing unit 70-2").

The third write processing unit 60-2 has a similar function to the first write processing unit 60 according to the first embodiment, which performs a control to write data in the second RAM 53-1, and outputs an address and an enable signal (not shown). The third write processing unit 60-2 comprises a counter 61.

On the other hand, the third read processing unit (second read processing unit) 70-2 generates a read address used to read the received data from the second RAM 53-1 in a state before the received data was interleaved by arranging the received data written in the second RAM 53-1 in a matrix and randomly rearranging columns and rows thereof.

To this end, the third read processing unit 70-2 comprises an A column generating circuit 71-1, a one row generating circuit 72-1 and an adder 73.

Although the A column generating circuit 71-1 has a similar function to the A column generating

circuit 71 according to the first embodiment, the A column generating circuit 71-1 generates numbers different from those generated by the A column generating circuit 71.

5 In concrete, as contrasted with the A column generating circuit 71 generating 24 numbers, the A column generating circuit 71-1 generates 16 numbers. However, the numbers generated by the A column generating circuit 71 and the numbers generated by
10 the A column generated circuit 71-1 are different from each other. The numbers generated by the A column generating circuit 71-1 are "000", "144", "120", "216", "096", "312", "192", "360", "072", "048", "288", "240", "168", "264", "336" and "024",
15 when described in the order generated.

 Although the one row generating circuit 72-1 has a similar function to the one row generating circuit 72 according to the first embodiment, numbers generated by the one row generating circuit 72-1 are
20 different from those generated by the one row generating circuit 72.

 In concrete, the one row generating circuit 72 generates 16 numbers, whereas the one row generating circuit 72-1 generates 24 numbers.
25 Furthermore, numbers generated by the one row generating circuit 72 and the one row generating circuit 72-1 are different from each other. The

numbers generated by the one row generating circuit 72-1 are "000", "008", "007", "013", "006", "019", "012", "021", "005", "003", "018", "015", "011", "016", "020", "010", "004", "009", "002", "022",
 5 "017", "010", "014" and "023", when described in the order generated.

FIG. 15 is a diagram showing values outputted from the A column generating circuit 71-1, the one row generating circuit 72-1 and the adder 73. As
 10 shown in FIG. 15, a value obtained by adding values outputted from the A column generating circuit 71-1 and the one row generating circuit 72-1 is outputted from the adder 73, and used as a read address.

When 16 numbers are completed to be outputted
 15 from the A column generating circuit 71-1, the one row generating circuit 72-1 outputs a different number, as shown in FIG. 15. Broken line α shown in FIG. 15 shows a change of the data outputted from the one row generating circuit 72-1.

20 The A column generating circuit 71-1 and the one row generating circuit 72-1 according to the first modification may be configured in a similar way to the A column generating circuit 71 and the one row generating circuit 72 shown in FIG. 11, respectively.
 25 However, the first selecting circuit 71-a selects a multiple of "24", while the fourth selecting circuit 72-a outputs a pulse signal when the value falls

within "0-23".

According to the MS 50-1 and the BS 100-1 with the foregoing structures, data interleaved in the MS 50-1 is rearranged in the order before the interleaved data was interleaved by the de-interleaving unit 50-d1 in the BS 100-1.

According to the MS 50-1 and the BS 100-1 according to the first embodiment of this invention, even if data transmitted from the MS 50-1 to the BS 100-1 is affected by fading that errors are generated in the transmitted data, for example, the MS 50-1 on the transmitting side having a simple structure rearranges the data using relatively easy interleaving so that distribution of the errors is not biased, while the BS 100-1 on the receiving side having a simple structure makes the distribution of the errors of the data be not biased when receiving the interleaved data, thereby preventing degradation of the transmission quality.

In the MS 50-1 and the BS 100-1, it is alternatively possible to replace the interleaving unit 50-j randomly generating a read address to be used to read data from the first RAM 51 in interleaving with an interleaving unit 50-j1 as shown in FIG. 16 randomly generating a write address used to write data in the first RAM 51-1.

In such case, the interleaved data is de-

interleaved using the de-interleaving unit 50-d according to the first embodiment.

The interleaving unit 15-1 comprises, as shown in FIG. 16, a first RAM 51-1 and a control
5 processing unit 52-1.

The first RAM 51-1 stores data to be transmitted, similarly to the first RAM 51.

The control processing unit 52-1 performs a control on the first RAM 51-1 so that data to be
10 transmitted is outputted from the first RAM 51-1 with the data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix and columns and rows thereof randomly rearranged, in a similar manner to the first control processing unit 52 according to the first embodiment.

To this end, the control processing unit 52-1
15 comprises, as shown in FIG. 16, a write processing unit 60-3 (hereinafter referred as "fourth write processing unit 60-3") and a read processing unit 70-3 (hereinafter referred as "fourth read
20 processing unit 70-3").

The fourth read processing unit 70-3 functions in a similar manner to the second read processing unit 60-2 according to the first embodiment. The fourth read processing unit 70-3
25 performs a control to read data from the first RAM 51-1, and comprises a counter 61.

The fourth write processing unit (first write

control unit) 60-3 performs a control on the first RAM 51-1 so that data to be transmitted is outputted from the first RAM 51-1 with the data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix and columns and rows thereof randomly rearranged.

To this end, the fourth write processing unit 60-3 comprises an A column generating circuit 71-1, a one row generating circuit 72-1 and an adder 73.

The A column generating circuit 71-1 and the one row generating circuit 72-1 of the interleaving unit 50-j1 may be configured in a similar way to the A column generating circuit 71 and the one row generating circuit 72 shown in FIG. 11, respectively. However, the first selecting circuit 71-a selects a multiple of "24", and the fourth selecting circuit 72-a outputs a pulse signal when the value falls within "0-23".

The de-interleaving unit 50-d randomly rearranges columns and rows of data interleaved by the interleaving unit 50-j1, and reads the data in the order before the interleaved data was interleaved. A combination of the interleaving unit 50-j1 and the de-interleaving unit 50-d can readily prevent degradation of the transmission quality as well even if burst errors generate during transmission.

(b1-2) Description of a Second Modification of the First Embodiment

Next, description will be made of a second modification of the first embodiment with reference to FIG. 5. An MS 50-2 and a BS 100-2 according to the second modification of the first embodiment have similar functions to the MS 50 and the BS 100 according to the first embodiment, respectively. Differently from the MS 50 and the BS 100 according to the first embodiment, the structure of the interleaving unit 50-j according to the first embodiment shown in FIG. 10 and the structure of the de-interleaving unit 50-d according to the first embodiment shown in FIG. 13 are exchanged to each other to form an interleaving unit 50-j2 and a de-interleaving unit 50-d2.

In the description of the second modification of the first embodiment, like reference characters designate like or corresponding parts in the first embodiment.

The de-interleaving unit 50-d2 is configured in a similar manner to the interleaving unit 50-j, as shown in FIG. 10. The first RAM 51 shown in FIG. 10 stores input data sent from the data extracting unit 50-c, and outputs the data held therein to the error correction decoding unit 50-e under a control of the first read processing unit 70.

The interleaving unit 50-j2 is configured in a similar manner to the de-interleaving unit 50-d,

as shown in FIG. 13. The second RAM 53 shown in FIG. 13 stores input data sent from the error correction encoding unit 50-i under a control of the second write processing unit 60-1, and outputs the data held therein to the signal assembling unit 50-k under a control of the second read processing unit 70-1.

In the MS 50-2 and the BS 100-2 with the foregoing structures, even if data transmitted from the MS 50-2 to the BS 100-2 is affected by fading that errors are generated in the transmitted data, the MS 50-2 on the transmitting side randomly rearranges columns and rows of the data to be transmitted when transmitting, and the BS 100-2 on the receiving side rearranges the data in the order before the interleaved data was interleaved when receiving the interleaved data, in a similar way to the MS 50 and the BS 100 according to the first embodiment.

Accordingly, even if burst errors generate in 384 of data randomly rearranged on the transmitting side during transmission, the receiving side reforms the data into a readily correctable form to randomly distribute the errors, thereby readily correcting the errors, which prevents degradation of the transmission quality.

Incidentally, the above is the same even when the structures of the de-interleaving unit 50-d1 and the interleaving unit 50-j according to the first

modification of the first embodiment are exchanged, or structures of the interleaving unit 50-j1 and the de-interleaving unit 50-d are exchanged.

(b2) Description of a Second Embodiment

5 Next, description will be made of a second embodiment with reference to FIG. 5. An MS 50-3 and a BS 100-3 shown in FIG. 5 according to the second embodiment have similar functions to the MS 50 and the BS 100 according to the first embodiment, 10 respectively. However, the BS 50-3 and the BS 100-3 are different from those according to the first embodiment in a point that each of the A column generating circuit 71 and the one row generating circuit 72 in the de-interleaving unit 50-d and the interleaving unit 50-j according to the first 15 embodiment is configured with a ROM and a counter.

In the description of the second embodiment, like reference characters designate like or corresponding parts in the above first embodiment.

20 FIG. 17 is a block diagram showing a de-interleaving unit according to the second embodiment. As shown in FIG. 17, a de-interleaving unit 50-d3 comprises an A column generating circuit 71-2 and a one row generating circuit 72-2 along with a second 25 RAM 53, an adder 73 and a counter 61, similar to those of the de-interleaving unit 50-d according to the first embodiment.

The A column generating circuit 71-2 comprises a similar function to the A column generating circuit 71 according to the first embodiment, but has a ROM (Read Only Memory) 71-2a and a counter 71-2b, as shown in FIG. 17. The ROM (memory) 71-2a holds 24 numbers (refer to FIG. 8) in the A column in predetermined addresses, respectively. Table 3 below shows an example of data held in the ROM 71-2a.

10 [table 3]

Example of held data

Address	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	20	21	22	23
Data	000	240	288	144	256	128	064	032	...	224	112	304	368

As shown in Table 3 above, the ROM 71-2a holds 24 numbers in column A shown in FIG. 8 in the descending order. For example, a number "256" is held in an address "4". When the ROM 71-2a receives a count value (address in Table 3 above) outputted from the counter 71-2b, the ROM 71-2a reads data held in that address, and outputs the data to the adder 73.

20 The counter 71-2b is a free-running counter, which counts from "0" to "23", outputs a count value as a read address for the ROM 71-2a, and again counts from "0" when the count value reaches a maximum count value "23". The counter 71-2b sends a carry pulse to the counter 72-2b (to be described later) when a

25

count cycle takes a round.

On the other hand, the one row generating circuit 72-2 has a similar function to the one row generating circuit 72 according to the first embodiment, but comprises a ROM 72-2a and a counter 72-2b, as shown in FIG. 17. The ROM (memory) 72-2a holds 16 numbers (refer to FIG. 8) in one row at predetermined addresses, respectively. Table 4 below shows an example of data held in the ROM 72-2a.

10 [table 4]

Example of held data

Address	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	12	13	14	15
data	000	015	009	008	004	002	001	012	...	010	005	014	007

As shown in Table 4 above, the ROM 72-2a holds 16 number in one row shown in FIG. 8 in order, from left to right. For example, a number "008" is held in an address "3". When the ROM 72-2a receives a count value (address in Table 4 above) outputted from the counter 72-2b, the ROM 72-2a reads data held in that address and outputs the data to the adder 73.

The counter 72-2b counts from "0" to "15", outputting a count value as a read address for the ROM 72-2a and again counting from "0" when the count value reaches a maximum count value "15". Incidentally, the counter 72-2b counts up by receiving a carry pulse from the counter 71-2b in the A column generating circuit 71-2.

Write addresses outputted from the adder 73 shown in FIG. 13 are the same as those in the example shown in Table 1.

FIG. 18 is a block diagram showing an interleaving unit according to the second embodiment. As shown in FIG. 18, an interleaving unit 50-j3 comprises an A column generating circuit 71-2 and a one row generating circuit 72-2 along with a first RAM 51, an adder 73 and a counter 61 similar to those of the interleaving unit 50-j according to the first embodiment.

According to the MS 50-3 and the BS 100-3 with the above structures according to the second embodiment, when the MS 50-3 transmits data to the BS 100-3, the interleaving unit 50-j3 of the MS 50 randomly shuffles columns and rows of the data to be transmitted, and sends the interleaved data in the order as shown in FIG. 9 to the signal assembling unit 50-k, in a similar manner to the MS 50 and the BS 100 according to the first embodiment.

In interleaving, the interleaving unit 50-j3 reads data stored in the first RAM 51 using a value obtained by adding data (refer to foregoing Tables 3 and 4) sent from ROM 71-2a and the ROM 72-2a by the adder 73 as a read address to randomly read 384 of data (000-383).

After that, the interleaved data is sent to

the BS 100-3 via the spreader 50-1, etc.

The BS 100-3 receives the data sent from the MS 50-1 via the de-spreader 50-b, etc., de-interleaves the data by the de-interleaving unit 50-d3, and sends the data in the order before the interleaved data was interleaved to the error correction decoding unit 50-e.

In de-interleaving, the de-interleaving unit 50-d3 reads data stored in the second RAM 53 using a value obtained by adding data (refer to foregoing Tables 3 and 4) sent from the ROM 71-2a and the ROM 72-2a as a write address to randomly write 384 of data in the second RAM 53. After writing the data in the second RAM 53, the de-interleaving unit 50-d3 performs a control to read the 384 of data in order, beginning with a count value "0" of the counter 61.

According to the MS 50-3 and the BS 100-3 with the above structures, it is possible in random generation to readily set an order or the like in which 26 numbers in column A and 16 numbers in one row are to be generated, which becomes a reference for address generation, using the ROMs 71-2a and 72-2a, and certainly rearrange 384 of data (000-383), in addition to the effects described in the first embodiment, thereby preventing degradation of the transmission quality.

(b2-1) Description of a Modification of the Second

Embodiment

Next, description will be made of a modification of the second embodiment with reference to FIG. 5. An MS 50-4 and a BS 100-4 according to the modification of the second embodiment shown in FIG. 5 have similar functions to the MS 50-3 and the BS 100-3 according to the second embodiment, respectively, but are different from those according to the second embodiment in a point that a ROM is used to randomly generate an address when data is interleaved or de-interleaved, unlike the de-interleaving unit 50-d3 and the interleaving unit 50-j3 according to the second embodiment.

In the description of the modification of the second embodiment, like reference characters designate like or corresponding parts in the second embodiment.

Each of the MS 50-4 and the BS 100-4 comprises a de-interleaving apparatus 50-d1 according to the first modification of the first embodiment in lieu of the de-interleaving unit 50-d3 according to the second embodiment.

In the MS 50-4 and the BS 100-4 with the above structures, it is possible to randomly rearrange columns and rows of data to be transmitted to form interleaved data as shown in FIG. 9 on the transmitting side, and randomly rearrange columns

and rows of the interleaved data and send the data in the order before the interleaved data was interleaved to the error correction encoding unit 50-e on the receiving side, in a similar manner to the first and second embodiments. Even if burst errors generate during transmission, it is thereby possible to prevent degradation of the transmission quality by distributing errors such that the errors can be readily corrected. In addition, use of the ROMs 71-2a and 72-2a in random generation facilitates easy setting of an order or the like in which 24 numbers in column A and 16 numbers in one row are to be generated, which becomes a reference for address generation, thereby certainly rearranging 384 of data (000-383), which leads to prevention against degradation of the transmission quality.

Each of the MS 50-4 and the BS 100-4 may be provided with the interleaving apparatus 50-j1 according to the first modification of the first embodiment in lieu of the interleaving unit 50-j3 according to the second embodiment. In such case, it is possible to prevent degradation of the transmission quality, as well. In addition, the random generation on the receiving side can be readily realized using the ROMs 71-2a and 72-2a.

(b3) Others

The above description has been made by way of

CDMA communication. However, the present invention can be carried out in a similar manner as far as other radio communication has a function of correcting an error by using an error correcting code.

5 In the above description, the interleaving unit 50-j interleaves data to which an error correcting code is added in the error correction encoding unit 50-i. However, the error correction encoding unit 50-i may have a function of
10 interleaving when a turbo code is used as the error correcting code. Incidentally, a turbo code is a code in combination of a convolution code, a BCH code, a Reed-Solomon code and interleaving.

 For example, FIG. 19 is a diagram showing an
15 error correction encoding unit 50-i1 having an interleaving function. The error correction encoding unit 50-i1 shown in FIG. 19 comprises an interleaving unit 50-j and encoding apparatus 50-ia.

20 The encoding apparatus 50-ia (designated as "ENC" in the drawing) performs convolution or the like.

 When data u is inputted to the error correction encoding unit 50-i1 shown in FIG. 19, the data u is
25 formed into three signals X_a , X_b , and X_c through the encoding apparatus 50-ia, the interleaving unit 50-j, etc. The data X_a , X_b , and X_c are sent to the

interleaving unit 50-j, interleaved, respectively, and transmitted to the outside via the spreader 50-1, etc.

On the other hand, data y_a , y_b , and y_c on the receiving side (assuming that X_a , X_b , and X_c are modified into y_a , y_b , and y_c , respectively, by an effect of fading during transmission) is sent to the error correction decoding unit 50-e1 shown in FIG. 20.

The error correction decoding unit 50-e1 comprises, as shown in FIG. 20, decoding apparatus 50-ea, an interleaving unit 50-j and a de-interleaving unit 50-d.

The decoding apparatus 50-ea performs convolution decoding and the like.

In the error correction decoding unit 50-e1, a degree of correlation among the data y_a , y_b , and y_c is decreased, and the data whose error rate is decreased is sent to the error detecting unit 50-f. In concrete, the interleaving unit 50-j interleaves data y_a' obtained by decoding the data y_a and y_b . Data y_a'' obtained by decoding the interleaved data and the data y_c is further de-interleaved.

The error correction decoding unit 50-e1 performs a processing similar to decoding or the like with the data de-interleaved by the de-interleaving

unit 50-d and the data y_b , and outputs decoded data u' whose correlation has been decreased.

As above, with a turbo code, it is possible to improve a weight distribution of the turbo code.

5 Alternatively, it is possible to separately rearrange the columns and rows shown in FIGS. 6 through 8.

FIG. 21 is a block diagram showing an interleaving unit 50-j5. The interleaving unit
10 50-j5 comprises interleaving RAMS 56A through 56C, counters 61A through 61C, adders 73 through 75, row generating circuits 71A, 72B and 72C, and column generating circuits 72A, 71B and 71C.

Each of the interleaving RAMs (first storing
15 unit) 56A through 56C is similar to the first RAM 51, which stores data to be transmitted.

Each of the row generating circuit 71A and the column generating circuits 71B and 71C has a similar function to the A column generating circuit, which
20 outputs a different number at each timing to the adder. The row generating unit 71A outputs 16 numbers in one row shown in FIG. 7. The column generating circuit 71B generates numbers (000-015) in order, beginning with "000". The column generating circuit 71C
25 generates "000" and multiples of 16 among numbers (000-368) in order, beginning with "000" up to "368".

Each of the column generating circuit 72A and

the row generating circuits 72B and 72C has a similar function to the one row generating circuit 72. The column generating circuit 72A generates numbers (000-015) in order, beginning with "000". The row generating circuit 72B generates 24 numbers in column A shown in FIG. 8 in the descending order. The row generating circuit 72C generates numbers (000-015) in order, beginning with "000".

Each of the column generating circuit 72A and the row generating circuits 72B and 72C varies a number to be outputted to the adder 73 with reception of a carry pulse from the corresponding row generating circuit 71A, the column generating circuit 71B or 71C as an opportunity.

The interleaving apparatus 50-j5 shown in FIG. 21 rearranges the data (000-383) as shown in FIGS. 6 through 8, so that the data is arranged in the order shown in FIG. 9.

FIGS. 25 through 32 are diagrams for illustrating interleaving $(24[4[2 \times 2] \times 6[3 \times 2]] \times 16[4[[2 \times 2] \times 4[2 \times 2]])$. Hereinafter, description will be made of interleaving $(24[4[2 \times 2] \times 6[3 \times 2]] \times 16[4[[2 \times 2] \times 4[2 \times 2]])$. 384 of data are arranged in a matrix of 24 rows by 16 columns as shown in FIG. 25.

Interleaving rearranges 16 columns in the order shown in FIG. 25 (1-16 shown in FIG. 25). FIG.

26 is a diagram showing a state where the 384 of data are arranged after the columns thereof shown in FIG. 25 are rearranged.

16 columns of the 384 of data are then divided
5 into 4 groups, and the groups each consisting of 4 columns are rearranged in the order numbered (1-4 in FIG. 26). FIG. 27 is a diagram showing a state where the 384 of data whose columns shown in FIG. 26 have been rearranged.

10 The 384 of data whose 16 columns have been divided into 4 groups are rearranged in each group consisting of 4 columns in the order numbered (1-4 shown in FIG. 27). FIG. 28 is a diagram showing a state in which the 384 of data whose columns have
15 been rearranged are arranged.

Next, 24 rows of the 384 of data are rearranged in the order numbered as shown in FIG. 28 (1-24 shown in FIG. 28). FIG. 29 is a diagram showing a state where the 384 of data are arranged after the rows
20 thereof have been rearranged.

Further, the 24 rows of the 384 data are divided into 6 groups, and the rows in each group are rearranged in the order numbered (1-6 shown in FIG. 29). FIG. 30 is a diagram showing a state where the
25 384 of data whose rows shown in FIG. 29 have been rearranged are arranged.

The 384 of data are then divided in to 6 groups

as shown in FIG. 30, and rearranged in each group consisting of 4 rows in the order numbered (1-4 shown in FIG. 30). FIG. 31 is a diagram showing a state where the 384 of data whose rows shown in FIG. 30 have been rearranged are arranged.

The 384 of data are read out in the direction of column as "000", "192", "096", "288", "032", "224" "128" and so on. When 24 of data in one column are completed, the data are again read out in the direction of row, beginning with the head of the column on the right.

For example, when reading of the last "368" in the column including "000" shown in FIG. 31 is completed, "008" at the head of the column on the right is next read out.

FIG. 32 is a diagram showing a state where interleaved 368 of data are arranged. The interleaved 368 of data shown in FIG. 32 are arranged, beginning with "000", in a direction from left to right, the data "368" shown at the right end is followed by "008", "376" is followed by "004", and so on.

The above interleaving $(24[4[2 \times 2] \times 6[3 \times 2]] \times 16[4[[2 \times 2] \times 4[2 \times 2]])$ can be readily carried out using the above A column generating circuit 71 or the like, and the above one row generating circuit 72 or the like.

For example, the A column generating circuit 71 or the like is so configured as to generate 24 numbers ("000", "192", "096", "288", "032", "224", "128", "320", "064", "256", "160", "352", "016",
 5 "208", "112", "304", "048", "240", "144", "336", "080", "272", "176" and "386" in the order generated) in column A' shown in FIG. 31.

The one row generating circuit 72 or the like is so configured as to generate 16 numbers ("000",
 10 "008", "004", "012", "002", "010", "006", "014", "001", "009", "005", "013", "003", "011", "007" and "015" in the order generated) in row 1' shown in FIG. 31.

Meanwhile, the present invention can perform
 15 not only the above interleaving ($24[4[2 \times 2] \times 6[3 \times 2]] \times 16[4[[2 \times 2] \times 4[2 \times 2]]]$), but also ($20[4[2 \times 2] \times 5[3 \times 2]] \times 16[4[[2 \times 2] \times 4[2 \times 2]]]$) or the like.

The above description has been made by way of example where columns and rows are randomly shuffled.
 20 However, it is alternatively possible to randomly shuffle either columns or rows to rearrange data.

Further, the above description has been made by way of example where the ROM 71-2a or the like is used as a memory. However, it is alternatively
 25 possible to use another storage element as the memory.

Note that the present invention is not limited

to the above examples, but may be modified in various ways without departing from the scope of the invention.

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What is claimed is:

- 1 1. An interleaving method comprising the steps of:
2 arranging data to be transmitted in a matrix;
3 and
4 randomly rearranging at least either columns
5 or rows of said data and outputting said rearranged
6 data in time series.
- 1 2. A de-interleaving method comprising the steps of:
2 arranging received data having been
3 interleaved in a matrix; and
4 randomly rearranging at least either columns
5 or rows of said data, and outputting said data in time
6 series, thereby outputting said received data in the
7 order before said received data was interleaved.
- 1 3. An interleaving apparatus for interleaving data
2 to be transmitted, comprising:
3 a first storing unit for storing data to be
4 transmitted; and
5 a first control unit for controlling said
6 first storing unit so that said data to be transmitted
7 is outputted from said first storing unit with said
8 data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix and at
9 least either columns or rows of said data to be
10 transmitted randomly rearranged.

1 4. The interleaving apparatus according to claim 3,
2 wherein said first control unit comprises a first
3 write controlling unit for generating a write address
4 to be used to write said data to be transmitted in said
5 first storing unit with said data to be transmitted
6 arranged in a matrix and at least either columns or
7 rows of said data to be transmitted randomly
8 rearranged and for writing said data to be transmitted
9 in said first storing unit, and said first control unit
10 reads said data to be transmitted stored in said first
11 storing unit in the order of addresses.

1 5. The interleaving apparatus according to claim 4,
2 wherein said first write control unit comprises a
3 column number generating unit for randomly generating
4 column numbers and a row number generating unit for
5 randomly generating row numbers, and said first
6 write control unit writes said data to be transmitted
7 in said first storing unit with numbers generated by
8 said column number generating unit and said row number
9 generating unit as said write address to write said
10 data to be transmitted in said first storing unit.

1 6. The interleaving apparatus according to claim 5,
2 wherein each of said column number generating unit and
3 said row number generating unit is configured with a

4 memory for holding numbers used as addresses in a
5 predetermined order.

1 7. The interleaving apparatus according to claim 3,
2 wherein said first control unit writes said data to
3 be transmitted in said first storing unit in the order
4 of addresses, and said first control unit comprises
5 a first read controlling unit for generating a read
6 address to be used to read said data to be transmitted
7 from said first storing unit with said data to be
8 transmitted stored in said first storing unit arranged
9 in a matrix and at least either columns or rows of said
10 data to be transmitted randomly rearranged to read
11 said data to be transmitted.

1 8. The interleaving apparatus according to claim 7,
2 wherein said first read control unit comprises a
3 column number generating unit for randomly generating
4 column numbers and a row number generating unit for
5 randomly generating row numbers, and said first read
6 control unit reads said data to be transmitted from
7 said first storing unit with numbers generated by said
8 column number generating unit and said row number
9 generating unit as said read address.

1 9. The interleaving apparatus according to claim 8,
2 wherein each of said column number generating unit and

3 said row number generating unit is configured with a
4 memory for holding numbers used as addresses in a
5 predetermined order.

1 10. A de-interleaving apparatus for de-interleaving
2 received data, comprising:

3 a second storing unit for storing said
4 received data; and

5 a second control unit for controlling said
6 second storing unit so that said received data is
7 outputted from said second storing unit in a state
8 before said received data was interleaved by arranging
9 said received data in a matrix and randomly
10 rearranging at least either columns or rows of said
11 received data.

1 11. The de-interleaving apparatus according to
2 claim 10, wherein said second control unit comprises
3 a second write control unit for generating a write
4 address to be used to write said received data in said
5 second storing unit in a state before said received
6 data was interleaved by arranging said received data
7 in a matrix and randomly rearranging at least either
8 columns or rows of said received data to write said
9 received data, and said second control unit reads said
10 received data stored in said second storing unit in
11 the order of addresses.

1 12. The de-interleaving apparatus according to claim
2 11, wherein said second write control unit comprises
3 a column number generating unit for randomly
4 generating column numbers and a row number generating
5 unit for randomly generating row numbers, and said
6 second write control unit writes said data in said
7 second storing unit with numbers generated by said
8 column number generating unit and said row number
9 generating unit as a write address.

1 13. The de-interleaving apparatus according to claim
2 12, wherein each of said column number generating unit
3 and said row number generating unit is configured with
4 a memory for holding numbers used as addresses in a
5 predetermined order.

1 14. The de-interleaving apparatus according to claim
2 10, wherein said second control unit writes said
3 received data in said second storing unit in the order
4 of addresses, and said second control unit has a second
5 read controlling unit for generating a read address
6 to be used to read said received data in a state before
7 said received data was interleaved from said second
8 storing unit by arranging said received data stored
9 in said second storing unit in a matrix and randomly
10 rearranging at least either columns or rows of said

11 received data and for reading said received data from
12 said second storing unit.

1 15. The de-interleaving apparatus according to claim
2 14, wherein said second read control unit comprises
3 a column number generating unit for randomly
4 generating column numbers and a row number generating
5 unit for randomly generating row numbers, and said
6 second read control unit reads said received data from
7 said second storing unit with numbers generated by
8 said column number generating unit and said row number
9 generating unit as a read address.

1 16. The de-interleaving apparatus according to claim
2 15, wherein each of said column number generating unit
3 and said row number generating unit is configured with
4 a memory for holding numbers used as addresses in a
5 predetermined order.

1 17. An interleaving/de-interleaving system
2 comprising an interleaving apparatus for
3 interleaving data to be transmitted and a de-
4 interleaving apparatus for receiving said
5 transmitted data interleaved by said interleaving
6 apparatus to de-interleave said transmitted data,
7 wherein said interleaving apparatus outputs said data
8 to be transmitted with said data to be transmitted

9 arranged in a matrix and at least either columns or
10 rows of said data to be transmitted randomly
11 rearranged, and said de-interleaving apparatus
12 outputs received data in a state before said
13 transmitted data was interleaved by arranging said
14 received data in a matrix and randomly rearranging at
15 least either columns or rows of said received data.

1 18. An interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus for
2 transmitting/receiving interleaved data to/from an
3 opposite interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus,
4 comprising:

5 an interleaving apparatus for outputting data
6 to be transmitted to said opposite
7 interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus with said
8 data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix, and at
9 least either columns or rows of said data to be
10 transmitted randomly rearranged; and

11 a de-interleaving apparatus for outputting
12 received data interleaved in said opposite
13 interleaving/de-interleaving apparatus in a state
14 before said received data was interleaved by arranging
15 said received data in a matrix, and randomly
16 rearranging at least either columns or rows of said
17 received data.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An interleaving apparatus comprises a first storing unit for storing data to be transmitted and
5 a first control unit for controlling the first storing unit so that the data to be transmitted is outputted from the first storing unit with the data to be transmitted arranged in a matrix and at least either columns or rows of the data to be transmitted randomly
10 rearranged, facilitating the interleaving. The result is that biased distribution of data, which leads to degradation of the transmission quality, can be prevented relatively easily in a simple structure.

FIG. 1

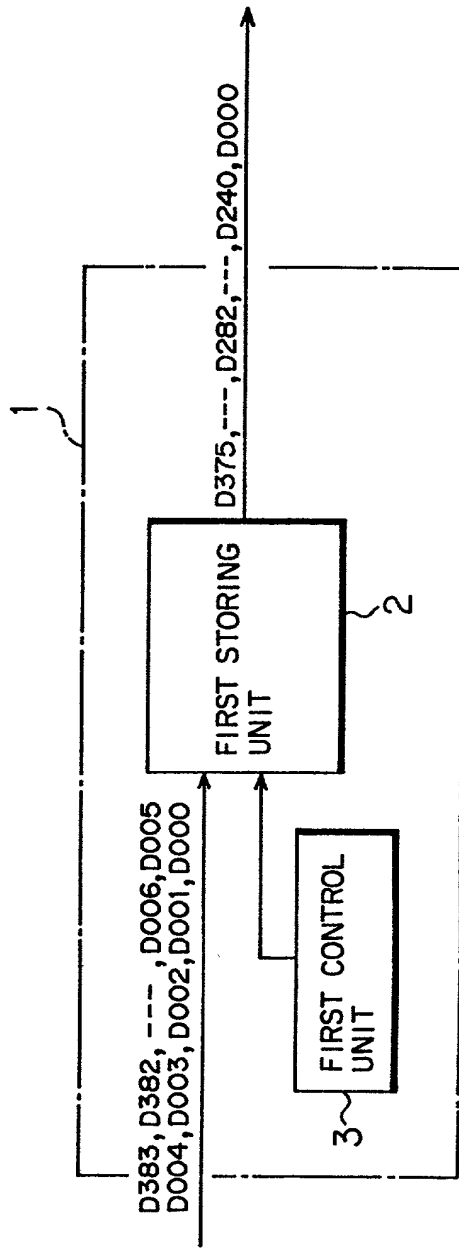


FIG. 2

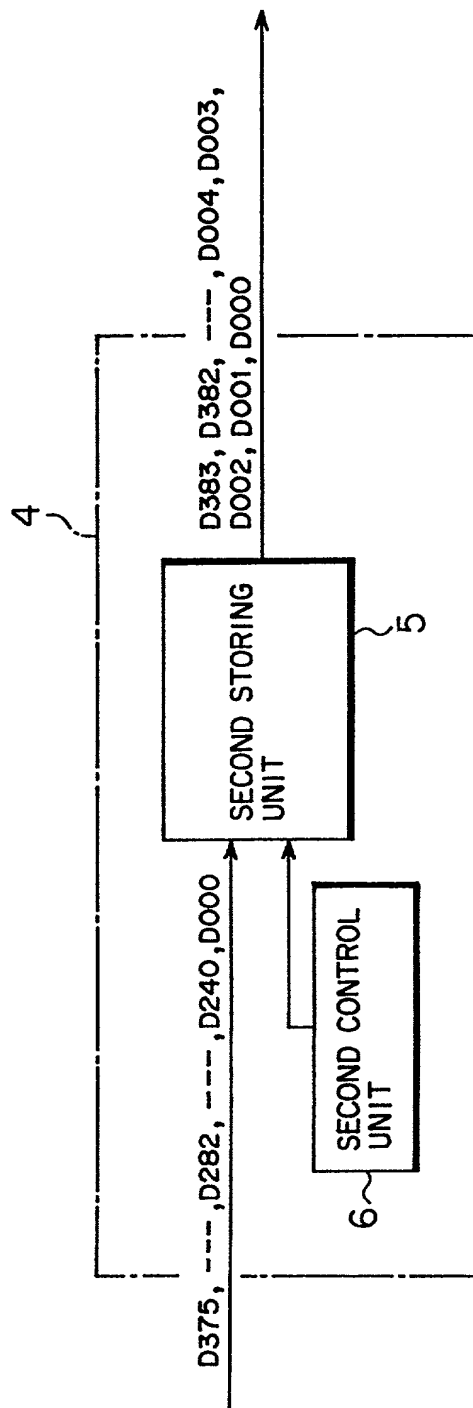


FIG. 3

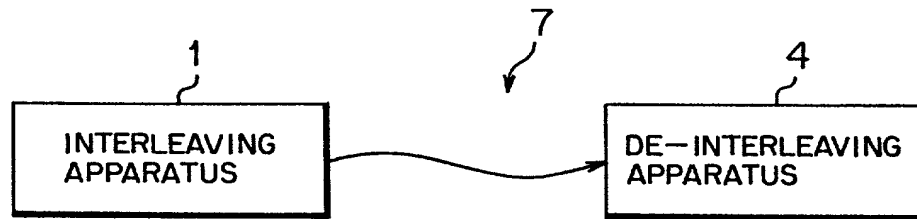


FIG. 4

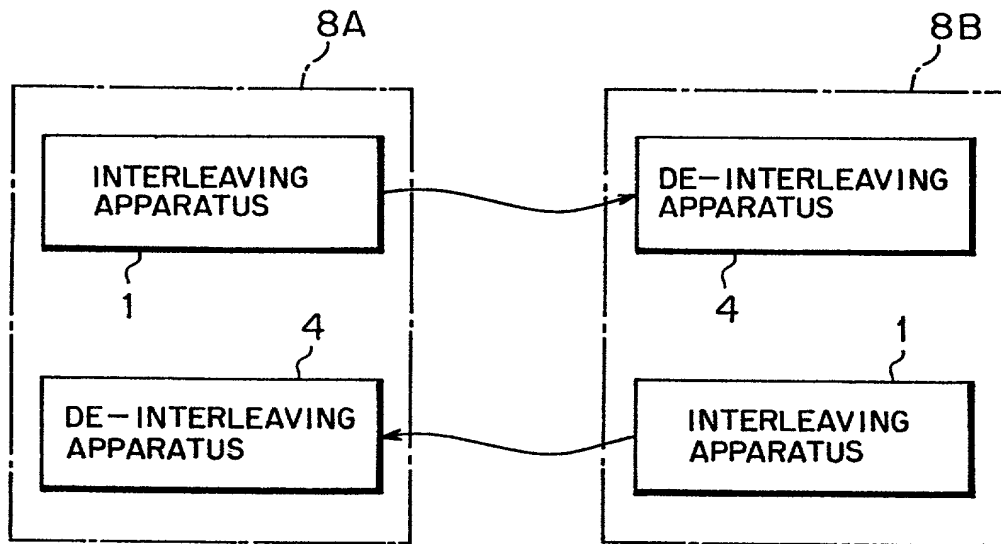
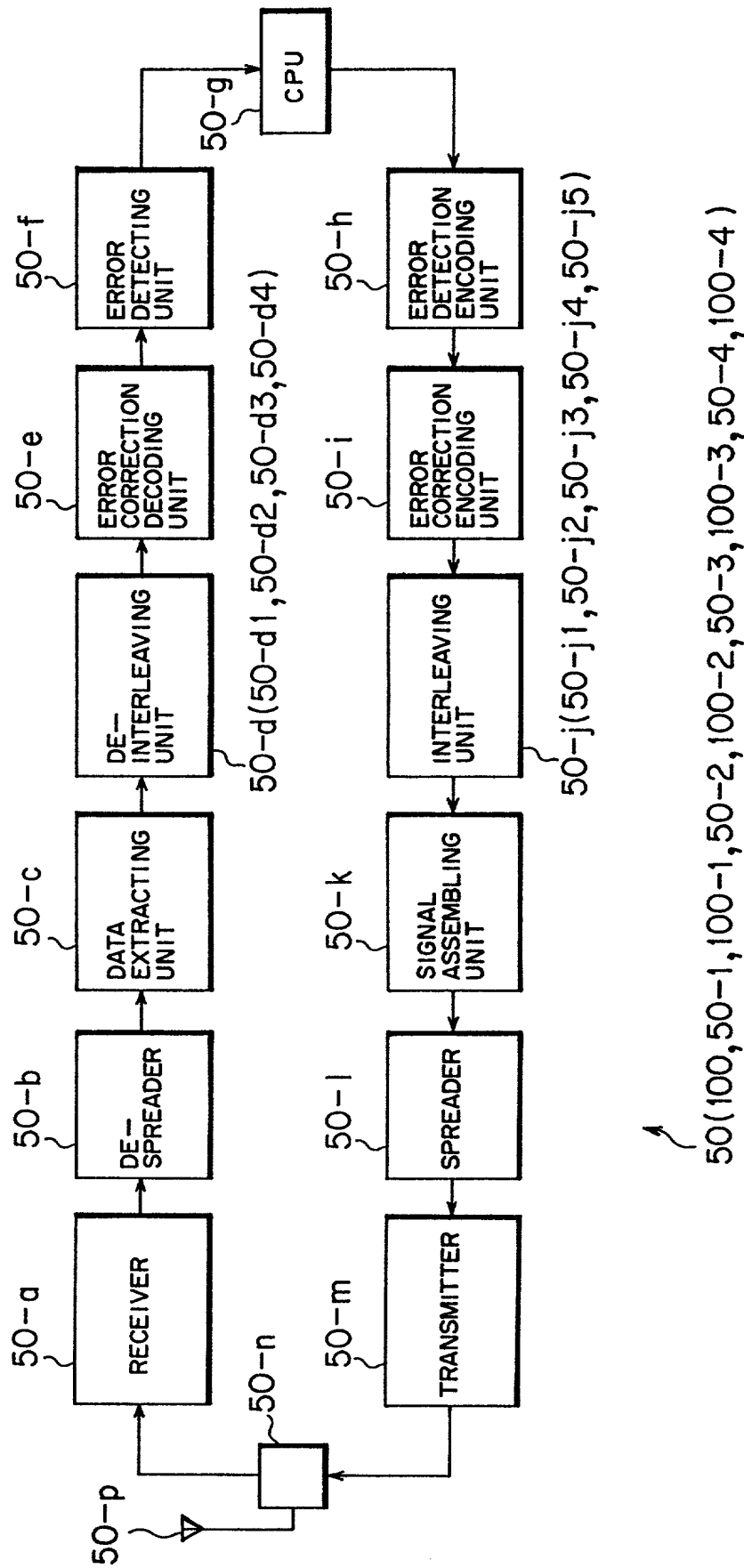


FIG. 5



[illegible]

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	000	001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010	011	012	013	014	015
2	016	017	018	019	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030	031
3	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042	043	044	045	046	047
4	048	049	050	051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060	061	062	063
5	064	065	066	067	068	069	070	071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079
6	080	081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090	091	092	093	094	095
7	096	097	098	099	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
8	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
9	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
10	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
11	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175
12	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191
13	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
14	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223
15	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
16	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255
17	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271
18	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287
19	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303
20	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319
21	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335
22	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351
23	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367
24	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383

[illegible]

	A	P	J	I	E	C	B	M	G	D	L	N	K	F	O	H
1	000	015	009	008	004	002	001	012	006	003	011	013	010	005	014	007
16	240	255	249	248	244	242	241	252	246	243	251	253	250	245	254	247
19	288	303	297	296	292	290	289	300	294	291	299	301	298	293	302	295
10	144	159	153	152	148	146	145	156	150	147	155	157	154	149	158	151
17	256	271	265	264	260	258	257	268	262	259	267	269	266	261	270	263
9	128	143	137	136	132	130	129	140	134	131	139	141	138	133	142	135
5	064	079	073	072	068	066	065	076	070	067	075	077	074	069	078	071
3	032	047	041	040	036	034	033	044	038	035	043	045	042	037	046	039
2	016	031	025	024	020	018	017	028	022	019	027	029	026	021	030	023
18	272	287	281	280	276	274	273	284	278	275	283	285	282	277	286	279
22	336	351	345	344	340	338	337	348	342	339	347	349	346	341	350	343
13	192	207	201	200	196	194	193	204	198	195	203	205	202	197	206	199
7	096	111	105	104	100	098	097	108	102	099	107	109	106	101	110	103
4	048	063	057	056	052	050	049	060	054	051	059	061	058	053	062	055
23	352	367	361	360	356	354	353	364	358	355	363	365	362	357	366	359
12	176	191	185	184	180	178	177	188	182	179	187	189	186	181	190	183
14	208	223	217	216	212	210	209	220	214	211	219	221	218	213	222	215
21	320	335	329	328	324	322	321	332	326	323	331	333	330	325	334	327
11	160	175	169	168	164	162	161	172	166	163	171	173	170	165	174	167
6	080	095	089	088	084	082	081	092	086	083	091	093	090	085	094	087
15	224	239	233	232	228	226	225	236	230	227	235	237	234	229	238	231
8	112	127	121	120	116	114	113	124	118	115	123	125	122	117	126	119
20	304	319	313	312	308	306	305	316	310	307	315	317	314	309	318	311
24	368	383	377	376	372	370	369	380	374	371	379	381	378	373	382	375

Figure 6. The effect of the number of iterations on the accuracy of the proposed algorithm. The results are shown for three different values of α : 0.01, 0.05, and 0.1. The x-axis represents the number of iterations from 0 to 100, and the y-axis represents the error from 0 to 0.08. The legend indicates that the solid line corresponds to $\alpha = 0.01$, the dashed line to $\alpha = 0.05$, and the dotted line to $\alpha = 0.1$. All curves show a decreasing trend in error as the number of iterations increases, with higher α values generally resulting in lower errors.

000 240 288 144 256 128.....231 119 311 375

FIG. 10

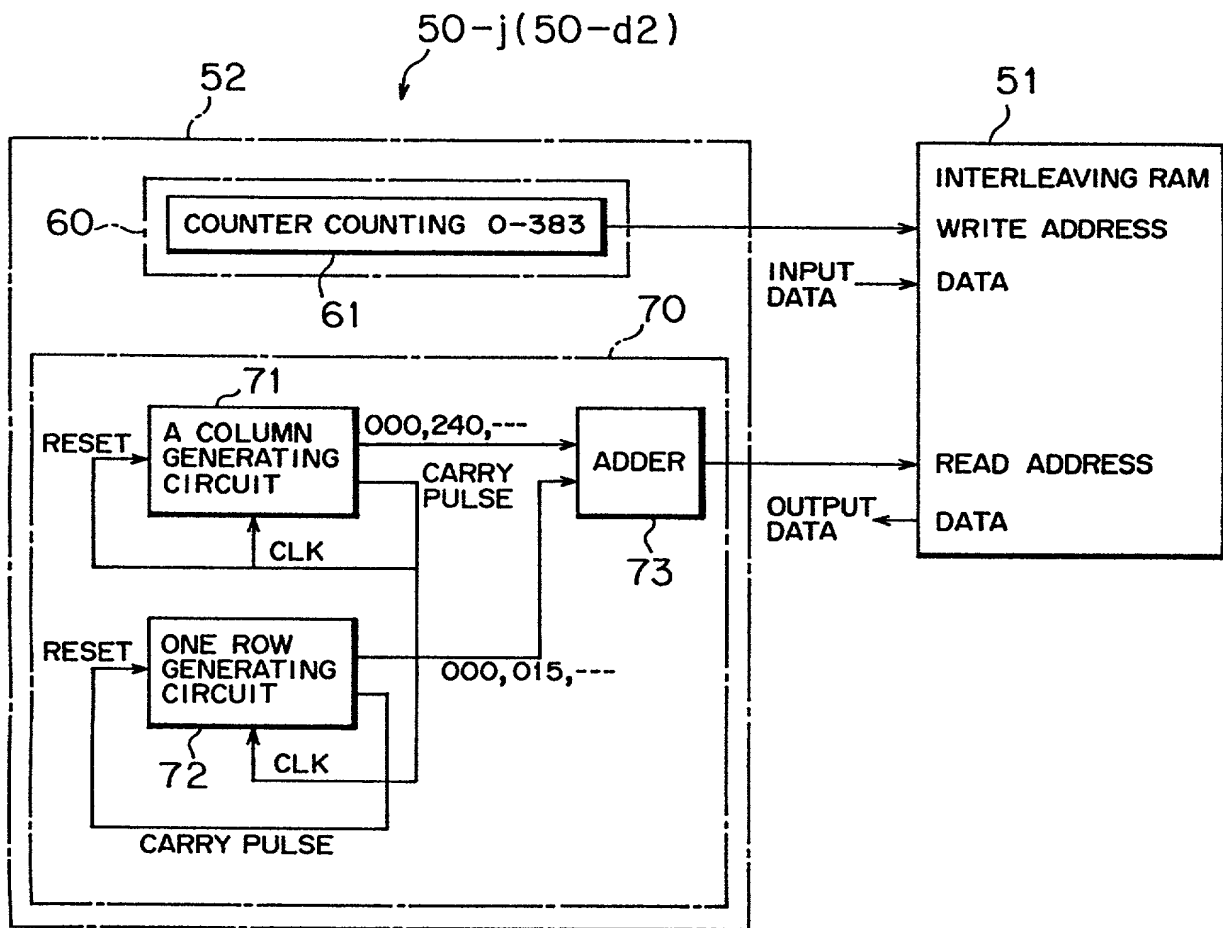
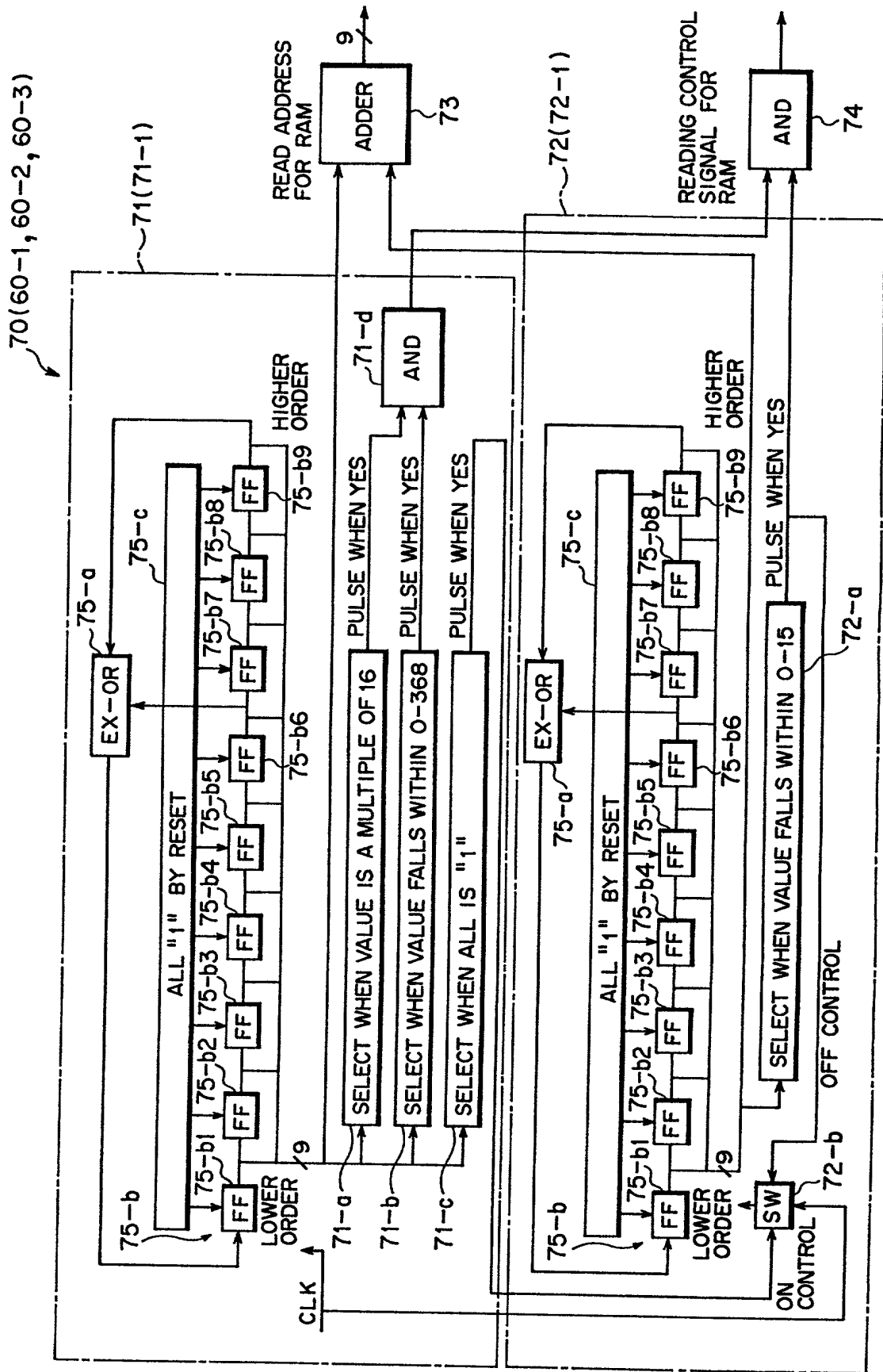


FIG. 11



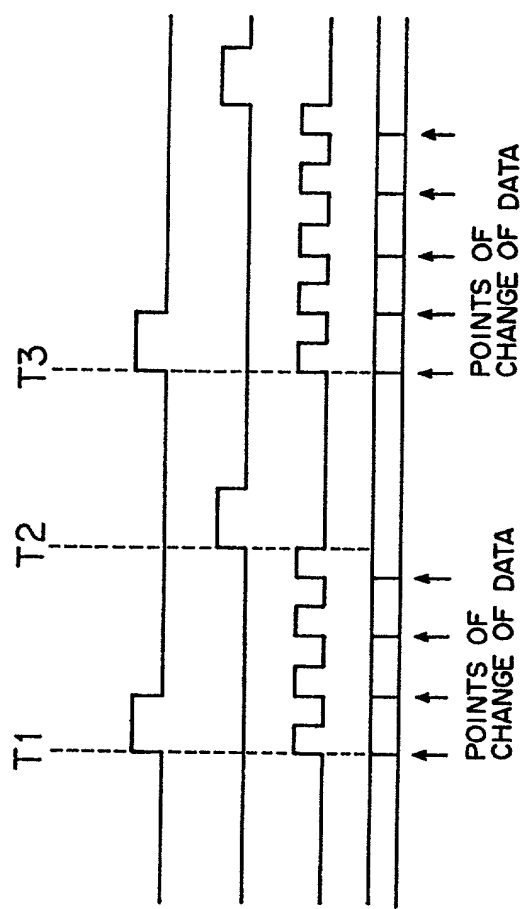


FIG.12(a) OUTPUT FROM 3RD SELECTING
CIRCUIT

FIG.12(b) OUTPUT FROM 4TH SELECTING
CIRCUIT

FIG.12(c) OUTPUT FROM SW

FIG.12(d) ROW GENERATING SHIFT REGISTER

FIG. 13

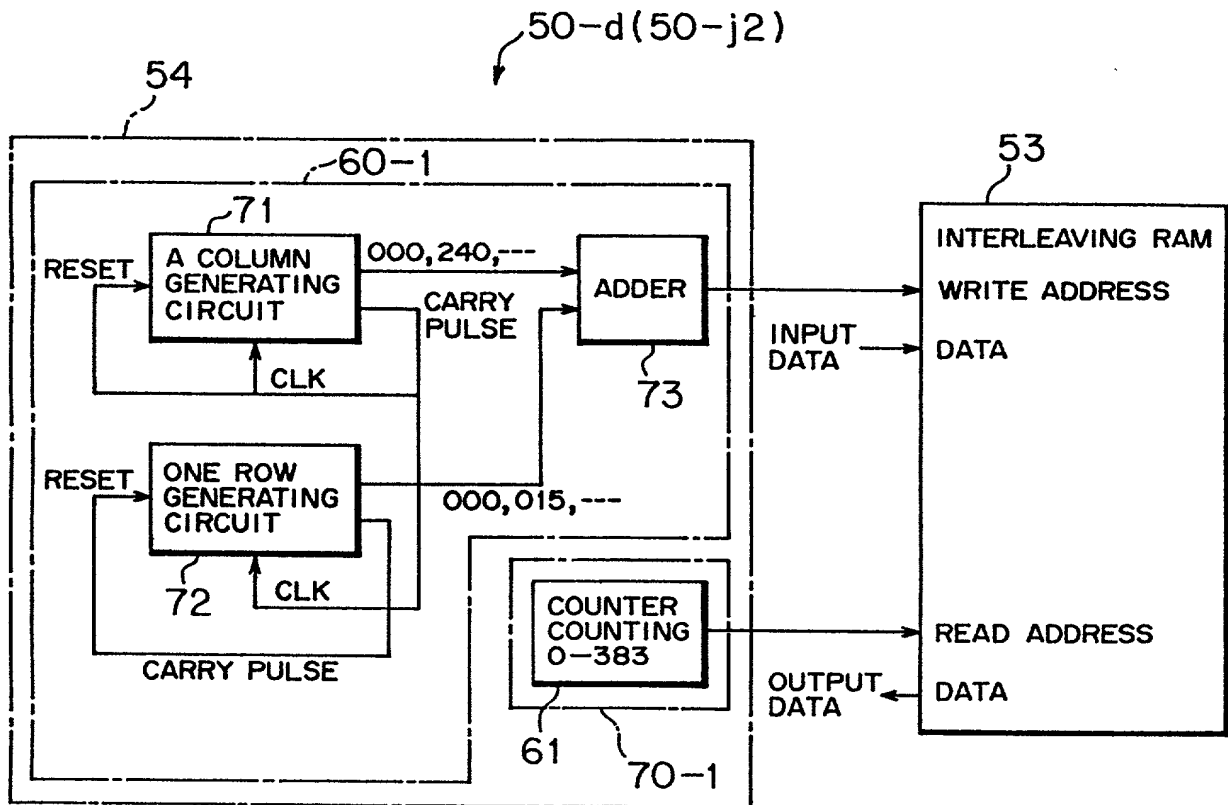


FIG. 14

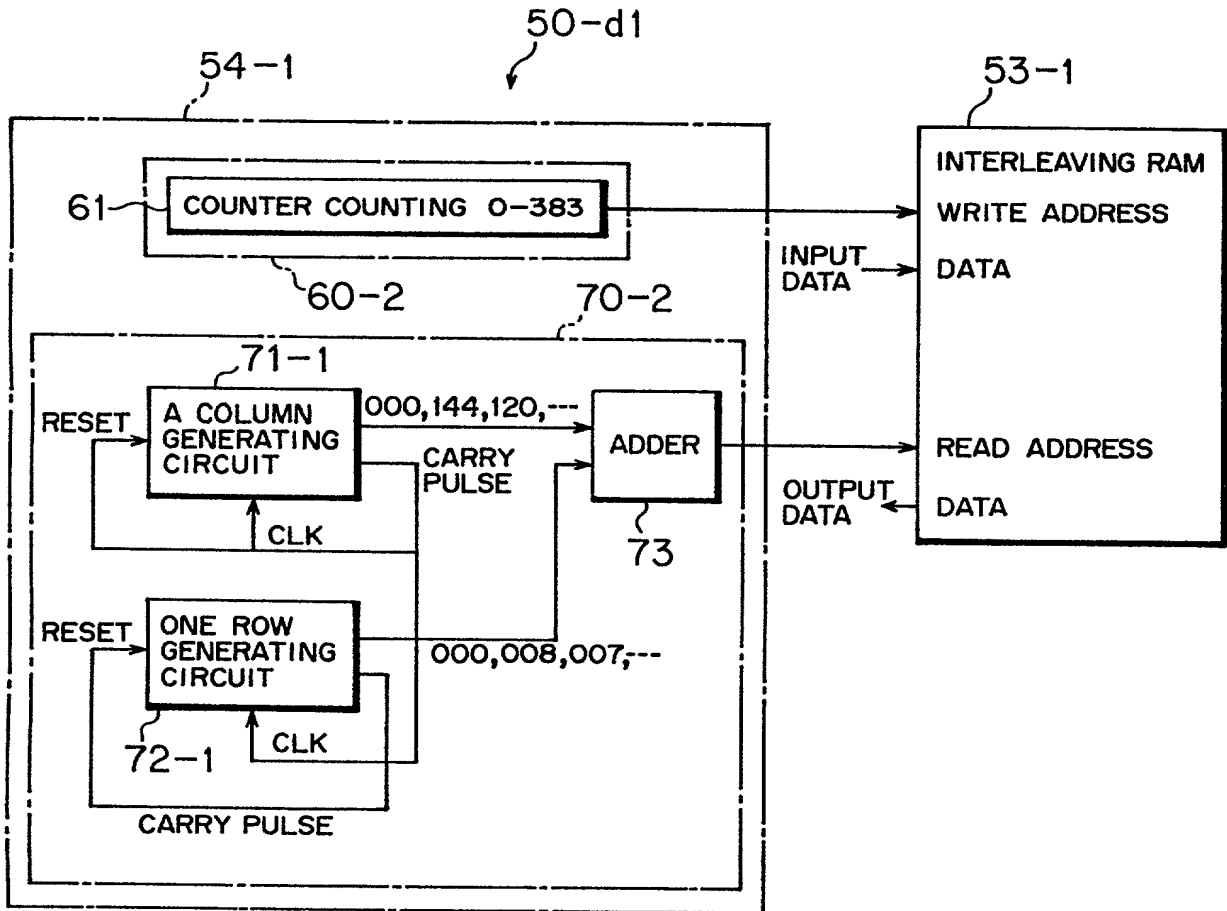


FIG. 15

Output of A column generating circuit	000	144	120	216	096	312	192	360	072	048	288	240			
Output of one row generating circuit	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000			
Output of adder	000	144	120	216	096	312	192	360	072	048	288	240			
α															
168	264	336	024		000	144	120	216	096	312	192	360	072	048	288
000	000	000	000		008	008	008	008	008	008	008	008	008	008	008
168	264	336	024		000	152	128	224	104	320	200	368	080	056	296
α															
240	168	264	336	024		000	144	120	216	096	312	192	360	072	048
008	008	008	008	008		007	007	007	007	007	007	007	007	007	007
248	176	272	344	032		007	151	127	223	103	319	199	367	079	055
α															
288	240	168	264	336	024		000	144...	336	024		000	144...	336	024
007	007	007	007	007	007		013	013...	013	013		006	006...	006	006
295	247	175	271	343	031		013	157...	349	037		006	150...	342	030
α															
α				α				α				α			
000 144... 336 024				000 144... 336 024				000 144... 336 024				000 144... 336 024			
019 019... 019 019				012 012... 012 012				021 021... 021 021				021 021... 021 021			
019 163... 355 043				012 156... 348 036				021 165... 357 045							
α															
α		α		α		α		α		α		α			
000...		000...		000...		000...		000...		000...		000...			
005...		003...		018...		015...		011...		016...		020...			
005...		003...		018...		015...		011...		016...		020...			
α															
α		α		α		α		α		α		α			
000...		000...		000...		000...		000...		000...		000 144... 024			
004...		009...		002...		022...		017...		010...		014 014... 014			
004...		009...		002...		022...		017...		010...		014 158... 038			
α															
000 144 120 216 096 312 192 360 072... 336 024															
023 023 023 023 023 023 023 023 023 023... 023 023															
023 167 143 239 119 335 215 383 095... 359 047															

FIG. 16

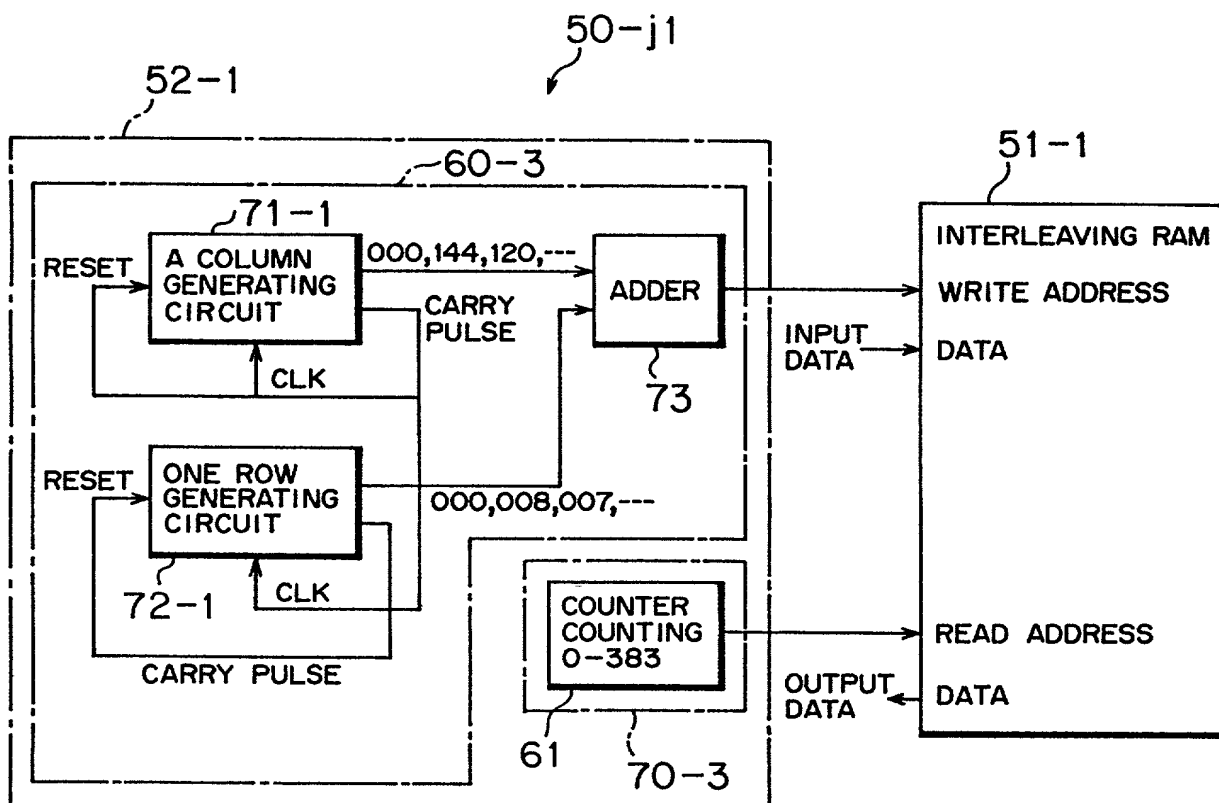


FIG. 17

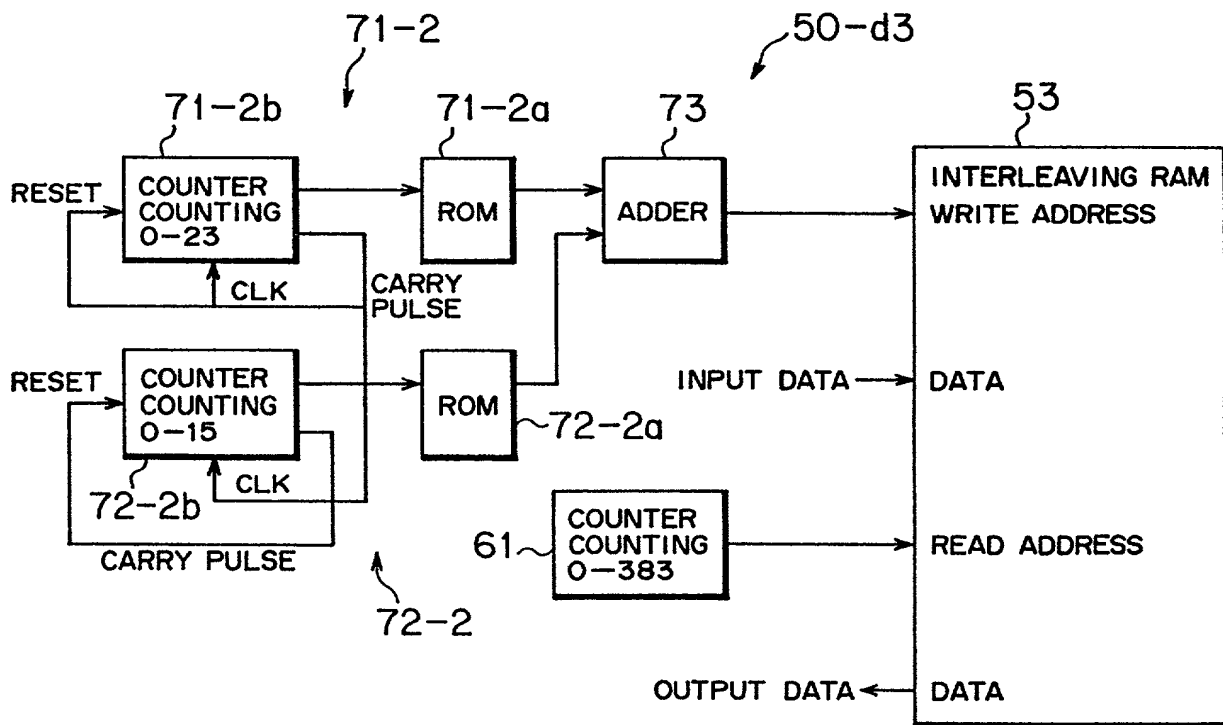


FIG. 18

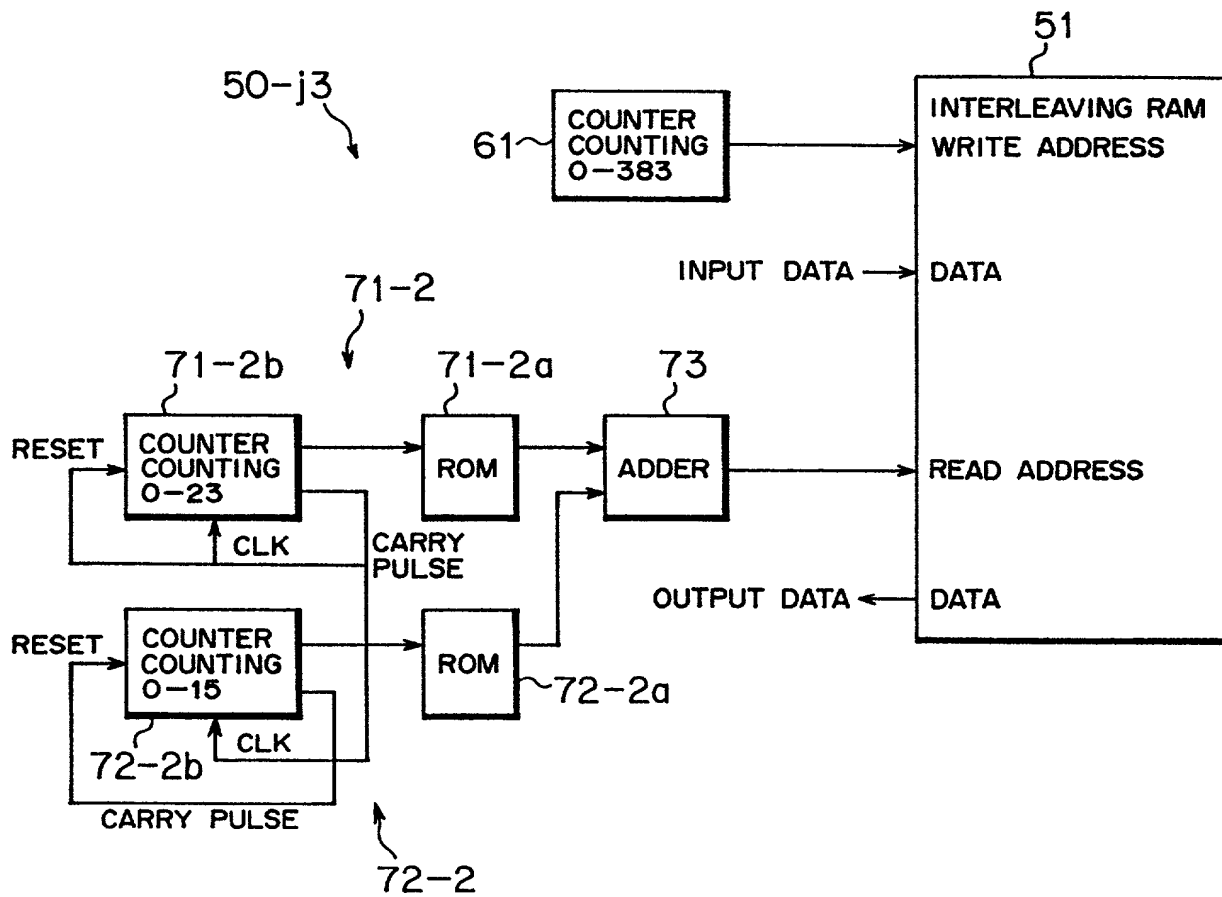


FIG. 19

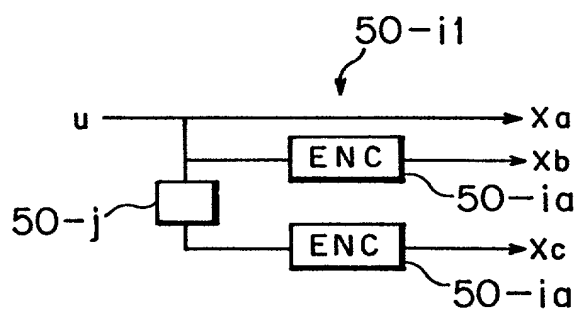


FIG. 20

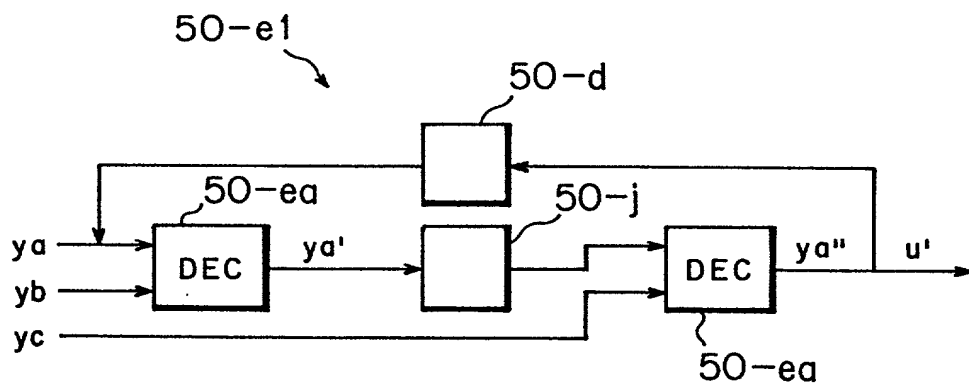
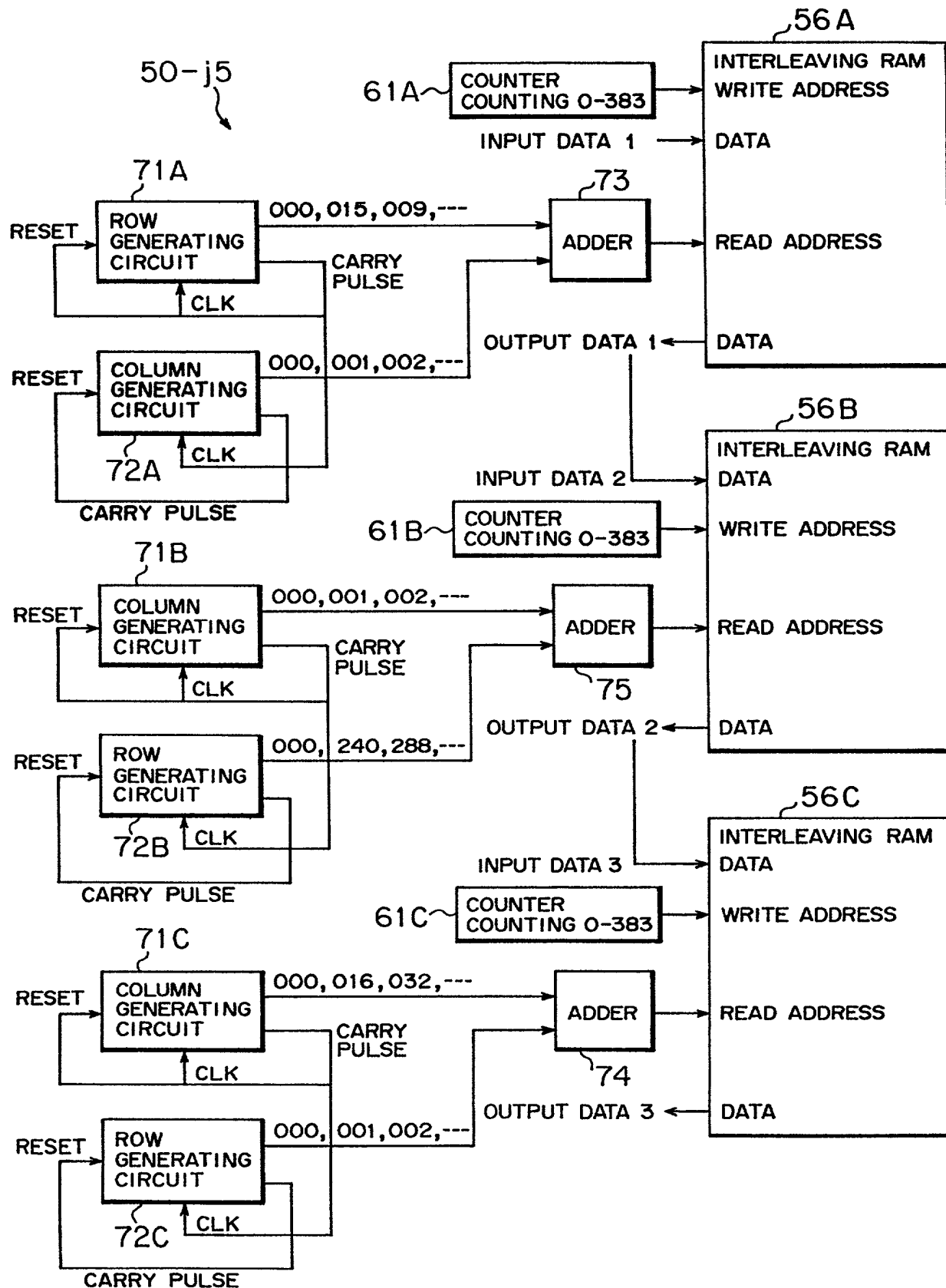


FIG. 21



[illegible]

1	P	2	D	3	N	4	S
5	C	6	H	7	I	8	J
9	K	10	M	11	A	12	L
13	G	14	Q	15	E	16	B
17	T	18	R	19	O	20	F

FIG. 24

000 255 127 063 031 015 263 240 376 251 125 062 287 143 327 232
116 314 206 103 307 153 076 038 019 009 260 130 065 288 144 328
164 082 297 229 370 220 366 183 091 045 278 241 120 316 249 124
318 207 359 217 108 054 283 141 326 163 337 168 084 298 149 074
037 274 226 113 056 284 199 355 216 364 182 347 173 342 234 117
058 285 142 071 291 200 100 050 281 140 070 035 273 136 068 034
017 008 004 002 001 256 128 064 032 016 264 132 066 033 272 196
098 049 024 268 134 067 289 228 114 313 156 334 167 339 169 340
213 106 053 026 269 195 353 246 379 189 094 303 203 357 236 118
315 157 078 039 275 137 324 162 081 040 020 266 133 322 161 336
212 362 181 090 301 252 382 223 111 311 155 077 294 147 073 292
146 329 210 361 253 126 319 159 079 295 201 356 178 345 172 086
299 202 101 306 204 102 051 025 012 006 003 257 192 096 048 280
198 099 305 152 332 166 083 041 276 197 354 177 088 300 150 331
254 383 191 095 047 279 139 325 209 104 052 282 227 369 184 348
215 107 309 154 333 211 105 308 243 121 060 286 248 380 239 375
187 093 046 023 011 261 193 352 176 344 214 363 218 365 237 374
221 110 055 027 013 262 131 321 208 360 180 346 250 381 190 351
175 343 171 341 170 085 042 021 010 005 258 129 320 160 080 296
148 330 165 338 245 122 317 158 335 233 372 238 119 059 029 014
007 259 224 112 312 231 371 185 092 302 151 075 293 242 377 188
350 235 373 186 349 174 087 043 277 138 069 290 145 072 036 018
265 194 097 304 230 115 057 028 270 135 323 244 378 222 367 219
109 310 205 358 179 089 044 022 267 225 368 247 123 061 030 271

FIG. 25

1	5	9	13	2	6	10	14	3	7	11	15	4	8	12	16
000	001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010	011	012	013	014	015
016	017	018	019	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030	031
032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042	043	044	045	046	047
048	049	050	051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060	061	062	063
064	065	066	067	068	069	070	071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079
080	081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090	091	092	093	094	095
096	097	098	099	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175
176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191
192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223
224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255
256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271
272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287
288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303
304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319
320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335
336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351
352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367
368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383

FIG. 27

1	3	2	4	1	3	2	4	1	3	2	4	1	3	2	4
000	004	008	012	002	006	010	014	001	005	009	013	003	007	011	015
016	020	024	028	018	022	026	030	017	021	025	029	019	023	027	031
032	036	040	044	034	038	042	046	033	037	041	045	035	039	043	047
048	052	056	060	050	054	058	062	049	053	057	061	051	055	059	063
064	068	072	076	066	070	074	078	065	069	073	077	067	071	075	079
080	084	088	092	082	086	090	094	081	085	089	093	083	087	091	095
096	100	104	108	098	102	106	110	097	101	105	109	099	103	107	111
112	116	120	124	114	118	122	126	113	117	121	125	115	119	123	127
128	132	136	140	130	134	138	142	129	133	137	141	131	135	139	143
144	148	152	156	146	150	154	158	145	149	153	157	147	151	155	159
160	164	168	172	162	166	170	174	161	165	169	173	163	167	171	175
176	180	184	188	178	182	186	190	177	181	185	189	179	183	187	191
192	196	200	204	194	198	202	206	193	197	201	205	195	199	203	207
208	212	216	220	210	214	218	222	209	213	217	221	211	215	219	223
224	228	232	236	226	230	234	238	225	229	233	237	227	231	235	239
240	244	248	252	242	246	250	254	241	245	249	253	243	247	251	255
256	260	264	268	258	262	266	270	257	261	265	269	259	263	267	271
272	276	280	284	274	278	282	286	273	277	281	285	275	279	283	287
288	292	296	300	290	294	298	302	289	293	297	301	291	295	299	303
304	308	312	316	306	310	314	318	305	309	313	317	307	311	315	319
320	324	328	332	322	326	330	334	321	325	329	333	323	327	331	335
336	340	344	348	338	342	346	350	337	341	345	349	339	343	347	351
352	356	360	364	354	358	362	366	353	357	361	365	355	359	363	367
368	372	376	380	370	374	378	382	369	373	377	381	371	375	379	383

[illegible]

1	000 008 004 012 002 010 006 014 001 009 005 013 003 011 007 015
5	016 024 020 028 018 026 022 033 017 025 021 029 019 027 023 031
9	032 040 036 044 034 042 038 046 033 041 037 045 035 043 039 047
13	048 056 052 060 050 058 054 062 049 057 053 061 051 059 055 063
17	064 072 068 076 066 074 070 078 065 073 069 077 067 075 071 079
21	080 088 084 092 082 090 086 094 081 089 085 093 083 091 087 095
2	096 104 100 108 098 106 102 110 097 105 101 109 099 107 103 111
6	112 120 116 124 114 122 118 126 113 121 117 125 115 123 119 127
10	128 136 132 140 130 138 134 142 129 137 133 141 131 139 135 143
14	144 152 148 156 146 154 150 158 145 153 149 157 147 155 151 159
18	160 168 164 172 162 170 166 174 161 169 165 173 163 171 167 175
22	176 184 180 188 178 186 182 190 177 185 181 189 179 187 183 191
3	192 200 196 204 194 202 198 206 193 201 197 205 195 203 199 207
7	208 216 212 220 210 218 214 222 209 217 213 221 211 219 215 223
11	224 232 228 236 226 234 230 238 225 233 229 237 227 235 231 239
15	240 248 244 252 242 250 246 254 241 249 245 253 243 251 247 255
19	256 264 260 268 258 266 262 270 257 265 261 269 259 267 263 271
23	272 280 276 284 274 282 278 286 273 281 277 285 275 283 279 287
4	288 296 292 300 290 298 294 302 289 297 293 301 291 299 295 303
8	304 312 308 316 306 314 310 318 305 313 309 317 307 315 311 319
12	320 328 324 332 322 330 326 334 321 329 325 333 323 331 327 335
16	336 344 340 348 338 346 342 350 337 345 341 349 339 347 343 351
20	352 360 356 364 354 362 358 366 353 361 357 365 355 363 359 367
24	368 376 372 380 370 378 374 382 369 377 373 381 371 379 375 383

FIG. 29

1	000 008 004 012 002 010 006 014 001 009 005 013 003 011 007 015 096 104 100 108 098 106 102 110 097 105 101 109 099 107 103 111 192 200 196 204 194 202 198 206 193 201 197 205 195 203 199 207 288 296 292 300 290 298 294 302 289 297 293 301 291 299 295 303
4	016 024 020 028 018 026 022 030 017 025 021 029 019 027 023 031 112 120 116 124 114 122 118 126 113 121 117 125 115 123 119 127 208 216 212 220 210 218 214 222 209 217 213 221 211 219 215 223 304 312 308 316 306 314 310 318 305 313 309 317 307 315 311 319
2	032 040 036 044 034 042 038 046 033 041 037 045 035 043 039 047 128 136 132 140 130 138 134 142 129 137 133 141 131 139 135 143 224 232 228 236 226 234 230 238 225 233 229 237 227 235 231 239 320 328 324 332 322 330 326 334 321 329 325 333 323 331 327 335
5	048 056 052 060 050 058 054 062 049 057 053 061 051 059 055 063 144 152 148 156 146 154 150 158 145 153 149 157 147 155 151 159 240 248 244 252 242 250 246 254 241 249 245 253 243 251 247 255 336 344 340 348 338 346 342 350 337 345 341 349 339 347 343 351
3	064 072 068 076 066 074 070 078 065 073 069 077 067 075 071 079 160 168 164 172 162 170 166 174 161 169 165 173 163 171 167 175 256 264 260 268 258 266 262 270 257 265 261 269 259 267 263 271 352 360 356 364 354 362 358 366 353 361 357 365 355 363 359 367
6	080 088 084 092 082 090 086 094 081 089 085 093 083 091 087 095 176 184 180 188 178 186 182 190 177 185 181 189 179 187 183 191 272 280 276 284 274 282 278 286 273 281 277 285 275 283 279 287 368 376 372 380 370 378 374 382 369 377 373 381 371 379 375 383

FIG. 30

1	000 008 004 012 002 010 006 014 001 009 005 013 003 011 007 015
3	096 104 100 108 098 106 102 110 097 105 101 109 099 107 103 111
2	192 200 196 204 194 202 198 206 193 201 197 205 195 203 199 207
4	288 296 292 300 290 298 294 302 289 297 293 301 291 299 295 303
1	032 040 036 044 034 042 038 046 033 041 037 045 035 043 039 047
3	128 136 132 140 130 138 134 142 129 137 133 141 131 139 135 143
2	224 232 228 236 226 234 230 238 225 233 229 237 227 235 231 239
4	320 328 324 332 322 330 326 334 321 329 325 333 323 331 327 335
1	064 072 068 076 066 074 070 078 065 073 069 077 067 075 071 079
3	160 168 164 172 162 170 166 174 161 169 165 173 163 171 167 175
2	256 264 260 268 258 266 262 270 257 265 261 269 259 267 263 271
4	352 360 356 364 354 362 358 366 353 361 357 365 355 363 359 367
1	016 024 020 028 018 026 022 030 017 025 021 029 019 027 023 031
3	112 120 116 124 114 122 118 126 113 121 117 125 115 123 119 127
2	208 216 212 220 210 218 214 222 209 217 213 221 211 219 215 223
4	304 312 308 316 306 314 310 318 305 313 309 317 307 315 311 319
1	048 056 052 060 050 058 054 062 049 057 053 061 051 059 055 063
3	144 152 148 156 146 154 150 158 145 153 149 157 147 155 151 159
2	240 248 244 252 242 250 246 254 241 249 245 253 243 251 247 255
4	336 344 340 348 338 346 342 350 337 345 341 349 339 347 343 351
1	080 088 084 092 082 090 086 094 081 089 085 093 083 091 087 095
3	176 184 180 188 178 186 182 190 177 185 181 189 179 187 183 191
2	272 280 276 284 274 282 278 286 273 281 277 285 275 283 279 287
4	368 376 372 380 370 378 374 382 369 377 373 381 371 379 375 383

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	A'
1'	<p>000 008 004 012 002 010 006 014 001 009 005 013 003 011 007 015 192 200 196 204 194 202 198 206 193 201 197 205 195 203 199 207 096 104 100 108 098 106 102 110 097 105 101 109 099 107 103 111 288 296 292 300 290 298 294 302 289 297 293 301 291 299 295 303</p> <p>032 040 036 044 034 042 038 046 033 041 037 045 035 043 039 047 224 232 228 236 226 234 230 238 225 233 229 237 227 235 231 239 128 136 132 140 130 138 134 142 129 137 133 141 131 139 135 143 320 328 324 332 322 330 326 334 321 329 325 333 323 331 327 335</p> <p>064 072 068 076 066 074 070 078 065 073 069 077 067 075 071 079 256 264 260 268 258 266 262 270 257 265 261 269 259 267 263 271 160 168 164 172 162 170 166 174 161 169 165 173 163 171 167 175 352 360 356 364 354 362 358 366 353 361 357 365 355 363 359 367</p> <p>016 024 020 028 018 026 022 030 017 025 021 029 019 027 023 031 208 216 212 220 210 218 214 222 209 217 213 221 211 219 215 223 112 120 116 124 114 122 118 126 113 121 117 125 115 123 119 127 304 312 308 316 306 314 310 318 305 313 309 317 307 315 311 319</p> <p>048 056 052 060 050 058 054 062 049 057 053 061 051 059 055 063 240 248 244 252 242 250 246 254 241 249 245 253 243 251 247 255 144 152 148 156 146 154 150 158 145 153 149 157 147 155 151 159 336 344 340 348 338 346 342 350 337 345 341 349 339 347 343 351</p> <p>080 088 084 092 082 090 086 094 081 089 085 093 083 091 087 095 272 280 276 284 274 282 278 286 273 281 277 285 275 283 279 287 176 184 180 188 178 186 182 190 177 185 181 189 179 187 183 191 368 376 372 380 370 378 374 382 369 377 373 381 371 379 375 383</p>

FIG. 32

000 192 096 288 032 224 128 320 064 256 160 352 016 208 112 304 048 240 144 336 080 272 176 368
008 200 104 296 040 232 136 328 072 264 168 360 024 216 120 312 056 248 152 344 088 280 184 376
004 196 100 292 036 228 132 324 068 260 164 356 020 212 116 308 052 244 148 340 084 276 180 372
012 204 108 300 044 236 140 332 076 268 172 364 028 220 124 316 060 252 156 348 092 284 188 380
002 194 098 290 034 226 130 322 066 258 162 354 018 210 114 306 050 242 146 338 082 274 178 370
010 202 106 298 042 234 138 330 074 266 170 362 026 218 122 314 058 250 154 346 090 282 186 378
006 198 102 294 038 230 134 326 070 262 166 358 022 214 118 310 054 246 150 342 086 278 182 374
014 206 110 302 046 238 142 334 078 270 174 366 030 222 126 318 062 254 158 350 094 286 190 382
001 193 097 289 033 225 129 321 065 257 161 353 017 209 113 305 049 241 145 337 081 273 177 369
009 201 105 297 041 233 137 329 073 265 169 361 025 217 121 313 057 249 153 345 089 281 185 377
005 197 101 293 037 229 133 325 069 261 165 357 021 213 117 309 053 245 149 341 085 277 181 373
013 205 109 301 045 237 141 333 077 269 173 365 029 221 125 317 061 253 157 349 093 285 189 381
003 195 099 291 035 227 131 323 067 259 163 355 019 211 115 307 051 243 147 339 083 275 179 371
011 203 107 299 043 235 139 331 075 267 171 363 027 219 123 315 059 251 155 347 091 283 187 379
007 199 103 295 039 231 135 327 071 263 167 359 023 215 119 311 055 247 151 343 087 279 183 375
015 207 111 303 047 239 143 335 079 271 175 367 031 223 127 319 063 255 159 351 095 287 191 383

Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

特許出願宣言書及び委任状

Japanese Language Declaration

日本語宣言書

下記の氏名の発明者として、私は以下の通り宣言します。

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

私の住所、私書箱、国籍は下記の私の氏名の後に記載された通りです。

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name.

下記の名称の発明に関して請求範囲に記載され、特許出願している発明内容について、私が最初かつ唯一の発明者（下記の氏名が一つの場合）もしくは最初かつ共同発明者であると（下記の名称が複数の場合）信じています。

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled
INTERLEAVING METHOD AND APPARATUS, DE-INTERLEAVING METHOD AND APPARATUS, AND INTERLEAVING/DE-INTERLEAVING SYSTEM AND APPARATUS

上記発明の明細書（下記の欄でx印がついていない場合は、本書に添付）は、

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

☐ 月 日に提出され、米国出願番号または特許協定条約国際出願番号を _____ とし、
(該当する場合) _____ に訂正されました。

☐ was filed on _____
as United States Application Number or
PCT International Application Number
_____ and was amended on _____
(if applicable).

私は、特許請求範囲を含む上記訂正後の明細書を検討し、内容を理解していることをここに表明します。

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

私は、連邦規則法典第37編第1条56項に定義されるとおり、特許資格の有無について重要な情報を開示する義務があることを認めます。

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私は、米国法典第35編119条(a)-(d)項又は365条(b)項に基づき下記の、米国外の国の少なくとも一カ国を指定している特許協力条約365(a)項に基づく国際出願、又は外国での特許出願もしくは発明者証の出願についての外国優先権をここに主張するとともに、優先権を主張している、本出願の前に出願された特許または発明者証の外国出願を以下に、枠内をマークすることで、示しています。

Patent Application Prior Foreign Application(s)

外国での先行出願

HEI 10-311512

Japan

(Number)
(番号)

(Country)
(国名)

(Number)
(番号)

(Country)
(国名)

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(Application No.)
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)
(出願日)

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(Application No.)
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)
(出願日)

(Application No.)
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)
(出願日)

私は、私自身の知識に基づいて本宣言書中で私が行なう表明が真実であり、かつ私の入手した情報と私の信じることに基づき表明が全て真実であると信じていること、さらに故意になされた虚偽の表明及びそれと同等の行為は米国法典第18編第1001条に基づき、罰金または拘禁、もしくはその両方により処罰されること、そしてそのような故意による虚偽の声明を行えば、出願した、又は既に許可された特許の有効性が失われることを認識し、よってここに上記のごとく宣誓を致します。

I hereby claim foreign priority under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119 (a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Priority Not Claimed

優先権主張なし

30/10/1998

(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(出願年月日)

☐

(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(出願年月日)

☐

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application No.)
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)
(出願日)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of application.

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)
(現況: 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)
(現況: 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

PTO/SB/106 (8-96)

Approved for use through 9/30/98. OMB 0651-0032

Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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委任状: 私は下記の発明者として、本出願に関する一切の手続きを米特許商標局に対して遂行する弁理士または代理人として、下記の者を指名いたします。(弁理士、または代理人の氏名及び登録番号を明記のこと)

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith (list name and registration number)

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(第三以降の共同発明者についても同様に記載し、署名をすること)

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第四共同発明者	Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any		
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私 書 箱	Post Office Address		

第五共同発明者	Full name of fifth joint inventor, if any		
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国 籍	Citizenship		
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第六共同発明者	Full name of sixth joint inventor, if any		
第六共同発明者	日付	Sixth inventor's signature	Date
住 所	Residence		
国 籍	Citizenship		
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記載し、署名をすること)

(Supply similar information and signature for
seventh and subsequent joint inventors.)

THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Application of: Kazuhisa OHBUCHI et al.

Filed: : Concurrently herewith

For : INTERLEAVING METHOD AND APPARATUS, DE-INTERLEAVING
METHOD AND APPARATUS, AND INTERLEAVING/DE-
INTERLEAVING SYSTEM AND APPARATUS

Serial No.: Concurrently herewith

April 29, 1999

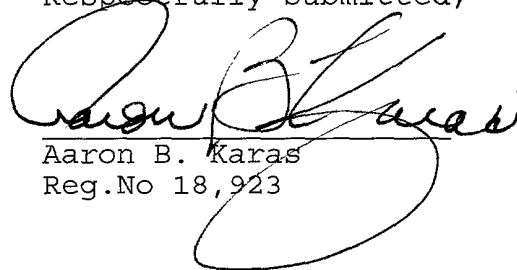
Assistant Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

SUB-POWER OF ATTORNEY

S I R:

I, Aaron B. Karas Reg. No. 18,923 attorney of record herein,
do hereby grant a sub-power of attorney to Linda S. Chan, Reg.
No. 42,400 and Jacqueline Steady, Reg. No. 44,354 to act and sign
in my behalf in the above-referenced application.

Respectfully submitted,


Aaron B. Karas
Reg.No 18,923

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